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Bay State Safety Honor For 3 Cities, 2 Towns; Dutyless Fish Opposed

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 12, 1940

Saltonstall Rewards Five Communities for Safety

Safety trophies were presented today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the cities of Brockton, Pittsfield, and Worcester, and the towns of Easthampton and Great Barrington for the best traffic records made in the 1939 Inter-Community Contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Safety Council. The presentation was made at the Governor's luncheon at the Hotel Statler (Boston), where the Nineteenth Annual Massachusetts Safety Conference has been convening. [Details: Page 13.]

In Washington: Duty-Free Fish Ports Opposed

By the Associated Press

More than 30 representatives of the fishing industry from Maine to Florida appealed today to customs officials to revoke a decision which would permit duty-free imports of fish products from a Newfoundland shore processing station. [Details: Page 13.]

The Senate Commerce Committee approved, 9 to 7, today a resolution suggesting that questions regarding personal income be deleted from the 1940 census. [Details: Page 9.]

The Communications Commission said in a statement yesterday that radio stations were obligated to provide opportunity for "well-rounded" discussions on political issues. There is no requirement, the statement said, that radiocast facilities be provided any individual or organization, but if a station permits use of its facilities by one candidate, equal opportunities must be afforded all other legally-qualified candidates for the same office. In case any charge is made for the radiocasts, it must be uniform.

Charging violations of "the most fundamental civil rights," the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today recommended that the Senate order an inquiry into wire-tapping and sound-recording devices. [Details: Page 6.]

A group of private economists, businessmen, and bankers has been invited to discuss the business outlook with Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, tomorrow. The same group met with him six months ago. Mr. Hopkins explained that the Department's experts have formulated certain undisclosed predictions about the course of business this year and want to compare notes with representatives of private business.

United States officials decided to release two Canadian Army aviators who made a forced landing in a military plane March 9 at Alexandria Bay, New York State. Both aviators and plane will be permitted to return to Canada. At the State Department it was said that the plane was forced to land on United States territory through mistake and as a result of distress.

Formation of a National Advisory Committee to assist in the WPA historical record survey in locating material was announced yesterday. The Advisory Committee includes Dr. C. C. Crittenden, director, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, and John Clement, lawyer and historian, Rutland, Vt.

New York Parties Agree to Horse Betting Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill to legalize pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in New York State was agreed to by Democratic and Republican legislative leaders today. Prospects for passage of the bill were seen as favorable because both the Republicans and Democrats are counting on a $5,000,000 tax yield from pari-mutuel betting this year to aid in balancing the State budget.

Soviet Spy Reported Held for Dies Hearing

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas planned to close the Florida phase of his un-Americanism investigation today to hurry back to Washington, where it was unofficially reported an important Russian spy had been taken into custody. The Miami Herald said a man supposedly heading "a Soviet spy ring" in the United States had been apprehended and would be taken before the Congressional Committee on un-American Activities, probably Friday.

Two American Legion officials, James Barney and H. Frost Bailey, told Mr. Dies 80,000 aliens had gathered in Cuba with the intention of making their way into this country.

Army Bombers Pay Courtesy Call to Peru

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Twelve United States Army bombers from the Panama Canal Zone arrived yesterday on a courtesy visit after a hop from Guayaquil, Ecuador. The planes, under command of Brig. Gen. Herbert Dargue, are to stay until Thursday.

Communists Denied Hall in Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Oklahoma City's Communists were refused the use of the Municipal Auditorium last night. It was the second time their request had been denied. T. T. Johnson, Auditorium manager, said he had rejected the application "to preserve the public peace and to avoid strife and the possibility of riot." Officers of the Party immediately appealed to City Manager W. A. Quinn.

Bar to U. S. Goods to Reich via Far East Urged

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Geoffrey L. Mander, Opposition Liberal, in the House of Commons today urged Britain to "take some very definite action" to prevent exports from the United States from reaching Germany through Vladivostok, Soviet Russia's Far Eastern seaport. Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, said over 1,100,000 tons of contraband had been seized by the Allies thus far.

Detroit Prosecutor Ousted From Pay Roll Also

DETROIT (AP)—The Wayne County Board of Auditors today took the name of Duncan C. McCrea, prosecutor, off the pay roll in an attempt to enforce his suspension by Gov. Luren D. Dickinson. The Prosecutor has refused to vacate the office, declaring that he was legally elected by the people. He claims "rotten politics" is back of indictments charging him with gambling conspiracy and petitions seeking his ouster.

Wang Again Appeals for Chinese Support

SHANGHAI (AP)—On the eve of a meeting of the "orthodox Kuomintang" (anti-Chiang Kai-shek) Political Council at Nanking, Wang Ching-wei tonight again appealed to the Chinese people to accept peace with Japan in accordance with a program he said would be "best for China."

The chief executive-designate of the projected pro-Japanese puppet regime in a lengthy manifesto declared that establishment of his new government was "imminent." In the past 15 months the impending establishment of this Government has been repeatedly announced and postponed.

War Summary: 316,000 Britons in France

British troops in France are now approximately double the number they were in October, War Secretary Oliver Stanley disclosed in the House of Commons. This would mean that 316,000 British troops are in France. Mr. Stanley refused to forecast for what tasks the growing British Army might be called upon in the future. [Details: Page 2.]

Fighting in Finland brought Russian claims to have completely encircled the port of Viborg and to have entered the outskirts of the city on the north and east. The Finns made no reference to this move but allowed that there had been slight Russian gains at both ends of the Mannerheim Line. Widespread bombings of defenseless towns was reported from Southern Finland. [Details: Pages 4 and 5.]

At sea Britain salvaged the German freighter Hannover, which had been set afire by its crew when intercepted by British warship, and towed it to an undisclosed port. Britain and the Netherlands each lost two ships, and Greece one, as a result of sea warfare. Britain listed its total shipping losses up to March 10 at 640,000 tons. [Details: Page 2.]

Britain's war loan—£300,000,000 at 3 per cent—was formally offered today. Insurance companies have already put up millions of pounds for the loans, and the press confidently predicted the issue would be oversubscribed when the lists close tomorrow.

On the Western Front only minor incidents were reported—aerial reconnaissance on both sides, the escape of French patrol from ambush in the Nied River sector and the loss of a French scouting plane.

Political Eye Of Nation On N.H. Primary

Leaders see in contest for delegates a limited test of anti-third term sentiment.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12—Political eyes of the nation were focused on this Yankee State of the granite hills today as it became first of the 48 States to hint which way the Presidential winds are blowing.

Outstanding in today's election of delegates to the national conventions contest was a limited test of anti-third-term sentiment on the Democratic side, and of a vaguely defined test of Thomas E. Dewey's vote-getting potentialities on the Republican side.

The danger in viewing this New Hampshire primary contest is oversimplification. Many questions of personal popularity, local politics, and the fact that much of the Republican country towns are holding their annual town meetings while voting in the large cities is considerably more apathetic, enter the picture and blur, to a degree, the national aspects.

For Third Term

It is almost a mathematical certainty, for instance, that a delegation will be elected by the Democrats pledged, in majority, to favoring a third term for President Roosevelt. It is reported among political observers that members of the New Deal "palace guard" in Washington are only awaiting official returns from this first of all the country's primaries before holding it up as an outright mandate for a third-term draft.

But, actually, the vote may not mean that at all, since eight delegates are to be elected and 11 of the 16 running are pledged to the President. So far as today's vote is a bellwether, the chief interest, on the Democratic ballot, centers on the race of Robert H. Sanderson, minority leader in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, who has made it clear he opposes a third term, and is running as an unpledged delegate-at-large.

Drama Attached

Some drama attaches to his campaign, because he emerged from retirement to stop "perpetuation of power in any one man's hand." Of those gunning outside the so-called "official" slate entered by State Democratic Chairman Robert C. Murchie of Concord, Mr. Sanderson reputedly has the best chance of winning a place.

It is reported here that until

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Welles Found Facts—But No Peace

A summary of what the U. S. 'Listener-at-Large' heard and saw on his European trip.

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, who, accompanying the Welles mission, has been one of the few newspapermen to observe conditions on both sides of the lines in the present war.

LONDON, March 12—The finishing touches were put on the picture today which Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles will take home to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

For today America's "silent peace envoy" conferred with British Opposition leaders, with Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Although Mr. Welles is to remain in the British capital for another day before beginning his homeward journey via Paris and Rome, he has now completed the most important talks on his schedule. It can safely be stated that Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Opposition leaders he saw today, as well as Mr. Churchill, and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, with whom he conferred yesterday, all emphasized, as The Times of London put it this morning:

"Both in Paris and London national determination was never so high. The Empires stand united, their striking force becoming ever stronger each day; resolved to break utterly the German habit of aggression and to free the peoples whom the Germans have overrun."

There is virtual unanimity here that a patched-up peace would in effect amount to a defeat for the Allies.

Thus as Mr. Welles prepares to bring this last stage of his trip to a close and turn toward America, it is possible now to draw a fairly complete picture of his "fact-finding tour."

The details of Mr. Welles' talks with Premier Mussolini, Reichsführer Hitler and Mr. Daladier, like those of his conversations here with Mr. Chamberlain, remain a well guarded secret. But there is no apparent reason to believe the information he has received differs essentially from the impressions gathered by those who accompanied him on his tour of Rome, Berlin, Paris, and finally London.

These impressions can be summarized as follows:

Peace: The primary result of the trip has been to make still more evident the already apparent fact that no basis exists for a compromise peace settlement, now nor in the near future.

The Future: Nevertheless, the firsthand and unquestionably very

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Wide World Cablephoto

Sumner Welles — Viscount Halifax

The United States Undersecretary of State is greeted by the British Foreign Secretary on the steps of the Foreign Office in London. Mr. Welles, President Roosevelt's "Listener-at-Large," is completing his fact-finding trip, having visited Rome, Berlin, and Paris before going to London.

Frank Report Is Proposed As G. O. P. Platform Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The elected leaders of the Republican Party in both Senate and House are lining up 10 to 1 in favor of writing the Program Committee recommendations into the Party's 1940 national platform.

A poll of the Republican members of Congress shows overwhelming support for both the basic viewpoint and specific proposals of the Frank report which is characterized by most leaders of the Party as the most progressive program the Republicans have advanced.

The report itself indorses numerous measures of the present Administration, approves most of its social objectives, criticizes the New Deal for its failure to solve the unemployment problem or to facilitate recovery, and advocates the release of private enterprise from repressive regulation and a 20 per cent reduction in Federal expenditures.

While the Republican spokesmen in Congress indicate a measure of disagreement on farm policy and the reciprocal trade agreements with respect to which the Frank Committee report went along quite far with the Administration, it is apparent that support for the report as a whole is almost unanimous and that its views will substantially guide the Party's platform builders when they gather in Philadelphia in June.

"The Glenn Frank report offers a good basis for the next Republican platform," says Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas. "It is a much more statesmanlike document than has ever emanated from a similar source."

Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, declares that the chief value of the new statement of prospective Republican policy is its fairness and lack of extreme expressions. He commends it to the Resolutions Committee of the Republican Convention.

In all the praise which the Republicans are extending to the Frank report there are disagreements which need to be noted. The report indorses the reciprocal trade agreements and most Republicans are opposing them when it comes to voting in Congress. The report believes that the development of foreign trade is essential to American farm prosperity and some Republicans are advocating a kind of tariff protection which will erect a wall around the American market.

Another phase of policy on which the Republicans are still in the process of reaching a decision is whether the Party should write a platform in which the appeal will be its predominant criticism

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Stockholm Sees Red-Finn Peace; Frenchmen Wait

Sweden refuses way to neighbor — Finns firm against sell-out—News closely guarded.

50,000 French troops poised for call—Daladier says men ready since Feb. 26.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 12—The situation in Finland is reflected today in the simultaneous publication of two news developments.

The Finnish press has given equal prominence to the new promises to aid from Britain and France and also to the fact that Sweden refuses to allow the passage of Allied troops.

In these two circumstances is written the dilemma which Finland faces as the delegation representing its Government continues to negotiate in Moscow.

The political pendulum thus swings back and forth between peace and war as in the hectic days that preceded the Munich conference.

News Sources Dried Up

There is this difference, however, that sources of news are considerably scarcer now owing to the strictest silence guarded by all parties concerned. There are some hundred odd correspondents active in Helsingfors and the situation has confronted them with a mass of rumor and conjecture.

This morning's press carried the reports, released last night, disclosing that a Finnish delegation was again in Moscow. Despite the fact that the public at large hitherto had known nothing of these developments, the news proved less of a bombshell than might have been expected.

This is partly due to the native coolness and unexcitability of the Finns and partly to the fact that the full report of events has not yet had time to sink in.

The people are so immersed in the intense day-to-day problem of the war that the idea of sudden peace seems incredible, even ludicrous, and the general reaction is not to attach too much importance to the negotiations. People are convinced in general that nothing will come of them.

In both military and political circles the pros and cons are being threshed out.

Particularly opposed to concessions to Russia are the Army, and those officers who are heroes of the brilliant Finnish victories on the eastern front at Tolvajaervi, Suomussalmi, and Syskyjaervi,

The return of the delegation is anxiously awaited by all, but the final decision must take account of the democratic will of those who has made the sacrifices.

Diplomacy With Bombs

There is a tendency on the part of the public at large to feel that the continuation of hostilities indicates that no decision for war or peace has yet been reached.

There appears to be a lack of perception of the fact that the Russions might continue their attacks as a means of policy—as a means of trying to convince the Finns that further resistance would be useless. Thus the Russians are increasing their pressure across Viborg Bay in an effort to consolidate their present hold upon the mainland.

Today reflections on the ques-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Rumors that a peace agreement had been reached between Russia and Finland were current in Stockholm, both the British Broadcasting Company and the Exchange Telegraph Company reported today. No details of the terms were given. Reuters dispatches, however, said Finnish radiocasts denied that an agreement had been reached.

PARIS, March 12 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier told the Chamber of Deputies today that 50,000 French troops were ready to go to Finland if Finland publicly asked for help against Soviet Russia.

These troops, the Premier said, have been ready since Feb. 26—equipped and assembled near embarcation points.

M. Daladier said that the British-French decision to aid Finland in case it called for help was reached at the meeting of the Supreme War Council Feb. 2.

Wait Word From Finns

At the Premier's request the Deputies postponed their scheduled interpellation on the Finnish situation until next Tuesday, March 19.

"The Government is at the disposition of the Chamber," M. Daladier said, "but the Finnish Parliament is assembled to discuss the peace propositions that Russia wants to impose on its (the Finnish Parliament's) country.

"It seems to me, therefore, wiser if Parliament adjourns this debate."

The Premier earlier told the Chamber of Deputies that France since beginning of the Finnish-Russian war had given Finland more arms than all the other nations of Europe.

Britain to Move Men

He added that Great Britain would transport the troops to Finland if the Finns asked for direct aid.

Overriding one Deputy's protest that Finland had asked aid, Mr. Daladier said:

"There never has been a direct public appeal from Finland, neither to France nor to England. I still await this appeal. Why? Because the Norwegian and Swedish governments would oppose all passage of Allied troops across their territory."

Swedes Adamant

COPENHAGEN, March 12 (AP)—Russian-Finnish peace negotiations continued in Moscow today, their status screened behind conflicting rumors.

After reports that the parleys had ended and the Finnish delegation was on its way home, the Finnish news agency announced that the talks were continuing.

The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen reported that Russian leaders early today had presented final conditions for ending the war.

The Russians announced they finally had completely surrounded the city of Viborg and penetrated into its northeastern sections.

If Viborg falls: Page 5.

Intimate Message from Washington

Correspondent Does a Sentry-Go on the Fuss-Budgeting on the Budget and How It Is Kicked About as a Political Football

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There is a simple-hearted soldier in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Iolanthe" who paces back and forth on sentry-go in front of Parliament and confides to the audience some of the odd thoughts that occur to him about the goings-on within.

Almost inevitably thoughts of one sort or another do occur not only to sentries but to newspaper reporters too, as they tramp for a number of years up and down the corridors of a legislative body. Some of these reflections have been pressing rather heavily upon this particular correspondent recently, as he notes the Senate starting its long-predicted spending spree, and as he reflects on the possibility that earlier House economies will be wiped out.

These reflections are of the same artless order that inspired the sentry in "Iolanthe" to ask why every little boy or gal, that's born into this world alive, is eye-ther a little liberal, or else a little conservative. They turn, in point of fact, on the peculiar nature of the American financial setup and the question why something isn't done about a situation which, on the face of it, is beautifully calculated to produce happy-go-lucky national financing.

One difficulty about the budget is that nobody really is responsible for it. It's an orphan. Take Mr. Roosevelt; he proposed a budget back last year and worked out details with the department heads. Then he sent it to Congress. Did his responsibility carry on from there? No. On the contrary: first the House takes it in hand and sends it to the Senate in piecemeal sections of appropriation bills, and then the Senate moves in on its own, and in the farm appropriation bill threatens to increase the amount asked by the House, and by Mr. Roosevelt, by many millions.

Circumscribed on Vetoes

Theoretically, of course, the President can veto appropriations he doesn't like. But in practice he can't. He can't very well veto a huge appropriation bill and hold up a Government department. Furthermore, he has not the right to veto individual vicious items, nor even to knock off "riders" that have no business on the appropriation bill at all. It's the whole bill or nothing for him. He is dependent very largely for what he gets on his legislative leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt has been lucky in the loyalty of his leaders; Joe Robinson went down the line for the President even on the court bill and Senator Barkley nas just shown his support by his hard fight for the Hatch bill. But many Presidents are not so fortunate. The new book of Thomas L. Stokes, "A Chip Off My Shoulder," recalls the bitter experience of Mr. Hoover, who was cruelly ridiculed or betrayed by his legislative leaders behind his back.

In any event, in a matter like the budget the chasm that separates the White House—where the budget starts, and the Congress—where it winds up—is like the gap that is covered by a Ringling Brothers cyclist who turns a couple of somersaults over a half a dozen barrels and through a blazing hoop before he comes out on the other side. The poor old budget has to do a stunt harder than that every year.

It is all the more difficult when a President has a hostile Congress. Mr. Roosevelt now has a paper majority in both Houses, but even so a coalition of opposition has practically stalled the New Deal. After 1940, whoever wins, this situation may be intensified. The Senate is going to remain Democratic in any case, because only a third of the members are up for election—which means a thorn in the flesh for any Republican President; while the House, if the present "Republican trend" continues, is going to present an obstacle to any Democratic President.

In fact, Washington doesn't have a White House and both Houses of Congress all of one party as a general rule. This party divergence enhances the lack of co-ordination in budget-making.

Voters Don't Know the Half of It

The extraordinary thing, as it seems at least to this particular sentry pacing back and forth before the American Parliament, is the infrequency with which this lack of budgetary control is actually realized among voters.

The voters elect a President and assume that he will carry through certain policies. They will do so in 1940. In the realm of the budget, however, this does not necessarily follow. The unfortunate man who happens to become President, who has been put in office and is looked upon by millions of voters as autocratic, soon discovers his fiscal limitations. This is particularly true when he has a hostile House or Senate to face.

What inducement does a President or budget-director have to present a carefully-thought-out, integrated budget with taxes, expenditures and economies all falling nicely into their proper and several places when he knows in advance that Congress traditionally makes mincemeat of whatever is presented?

So we return to our sentry-go, like the soldier in "Iolanthe," watching the annual controversy over the budget (which is like a football game without any referee or umpire), watching the inevitable indignation of newspaper editors when a formal scheme is not set down and carried out, and thinking in our naïve way, as we plod patiently to and fro, how much simpler it would all be if some one person were only given budget responsibility.

In England and other parliamentary bodies the budget is sacrosanct and the Government stands or falls by it. In the United States the budget is just a ball that is tossed to Congress by the President. Congress can do about what it wants with it.

Richard L. Strout

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Gannett in Boston in Drive For Presidential Nomination

Only by increasing the national income can the Federal budget be balanced, Frank E. Gannett, Rochester editor and publisher and Republican candidate for nomination for President, stated today in an interview as he landed in Boston to inaugurate his campaign in New England.

Mr. Gannett arrived at the East Boston airport this morning in his own private plane in which he has been touring the country, rounding up support for his candidacy. The only candidate to use an airplane almost exclusively in the campaign, Mr. Gannett said that since announcement of his candidacy he has visited 19 States and expects to campaign in practically all the 48 States before the Republican convention in June.

The publisher — the fourth avowed Republican Presidential candidate to visit Boston in the present campaign—insisted that the Federal budget must be balanced, although he expressed uncertainty as to whether the task would be completed in two or three years.

"I think that if we just start in the direction of a balanced budget we will do much to restore the confidence necessary to put idle money to work and idle men back in jobs."

The candidate added that with taxes so high and the reward for investment so low, business men are leaving their money in the banks.

"We can have a lower tax rate and have more money for the Federal Government once confidence is restored," he insisted.

Mr. Gannett will deliver an address at the Boston City Club tonight after a series of conferences with Republican leaders today. Tomorrow he will visit Bangor and Portland, Maine

He was accompanied on the Boston trip by Mrs. Gannett, who was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, while Mr. Gannett was attending a luncheon at the Union Club sponsored by Sinclair Weeks, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The Rochester publisher attacked the Wagner Labor Act as "so unfair, tyrannical and unjust that capital has been frightened against going into industry where the investors will be victims of the act."

Mr. Gannett said he believed the battleground in the present campaign will be in the West. He added that a total of 600 uninstructed delegates will go to the Republican convention with most of the uninstructed delegates representing the States west of the Mississippi River.

He declared the hope of the Republican Party for success in the November election is in getting out the vote. He explained that the Republicans "will not be able to convert those on relief, the 1,000,000 persons on the Federal pay roll and the 100 per cent New Dealer, but they can get out a vote that will overcome that advantage."

Flying Publisher at Boston, a picture: Page 15.

Student to Get Medal Who Most Aided Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—A medal will be presented to the United States college student who, in the judgment of a university committee, has done the most for peace among the colleges in the year 1939-'40, the United Student Peace Committee announced today.

The awarding of the medal, to be made some time in April, will be the culmination of a period of "peace-campaigning" of which the outstanding date is April 19, when the United Student Peace Committee will stake a nation-wide "mobilization for peace" on American college campuses.

Through mass meetings, parades, chapel speeches, radio broadcasts and peace polls the Committee will seek to mobilize "keep-out-of-war sentiment" under the slogan, "Our generation proclaims its intention to live—the Yanks are not coming!"

The United Student Peace Committee is composed of such student organizations as the American Student Union, the American Law Students' Association, the Association of Medical Students and the National Intercollegiate Christian Council, with memberships ranging from honestly liberal to avowedly radical.

The Committee's general program calls for:

1. Opposition to all steps to war—such as the dispatch of loans, airplanes, and men to any European belligerents.

2. Clarity of thought; no headline mentality"—don't "follow the headlines into the front lines."

3. Strengthening of democracy at home through increased National Youth Administration appropriations; passage of the American Youth Act.

4. Protection of civil liberty; no "M" day, no militarization of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration.

5. Maintenance of the campuses as a fortress of democracy, academic freedom, extended education budgets, optional Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

6. Extension of international friendship through student relief for Europe and the Far East.

7. Establishment of the United States as a force for peace; no second Versailles; no agreement with Japan at the expense of China.

Average Family Is Thrifty Save in N. Y., Study Proves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—New facts about the American family income and where it goes, made public today, show that the average urban family outside of New York City manages to keep out of the "red" and save a small amount each year. In New York City, however, the average family gets a little deeper into the hole each year.

If you are an average family in a typical American city, your annual savings amount to $62, according to a report by the Commercial Research Division of the Curtis Publishing Company, based on the Consumer Purchase Survey by the Federal Government. Savings soar to $224 a year among families above the median income line, while those below the mean average face a yearly deficit of $98, the report reveals.

Above-average income families are the savers and the spenders of the Nation and play the biggest part in keeping the wheels of industry going for production of necessities and semi-luxuries, the study shows. Expenditures for everything from food to toothpaste increase in proportion to increased income, while economies extend to purchases of canned soup as well as automobiles among families of lower incomes, the report adds.

"In every classification the tendency is for the expansion to take place in two directions," it says. "First, the more prosperous family purchases necessities in greater volume and in each classification increases its expenditures for the minimum essentials."

The families above the median income account for 88.5 per cent of the total expenditure for education; 84.9 per cent of all automobile expenditures; 82.4 per cent of the Nation's amusement budget; 80.8 per cent of the sum which goes for household upkeep; 77.7 per cent of the Nation's clothing budget; 75.7 per cent of all house furnishing expenditures; 65.2 per cent of total food purchases and 64.5 per cent of housing expenditures, according to the study.

The study reveals that the amount spent for replacement of automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and a number of similar items is greater than the sum spent for original purchase of these items, thus disputing the theory of "market saturation."

Families in the lower half of the income group are so concerned with avoiding a deficit and making ends meet that any new item in the budget would force them to forego consumption of something they are already buying or to run further in debt, the study indicates.

Costs Vary in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Living costs in South Carolina, surveyed for the first time by the Labor Department, revealed that food and rent are lower in Batesburg and higher in Greenville and Charleston than in the other 17 cities and towns included in the survey, which covered five cities of 10,000 or more population and 15 of 2,500 to 10,000 population.

Sixty-three items were used in establishing food costs. Housing costs were based on houses and apartments in five rooms in four residential areas of each municipality. Food cost in Batesburg was $9.44 and Greenville's $11.43, compared to the survey average of $10.85. Batesburg's low housing average was $9.60 and Charleston's high $37.97 compared to the survey average of $23.96. Excessive housing cost in Charleston is attributed to a shortage in the better type of homes and to the fact that in some instances several Negro families live under one roof and rent by the room, with rentals higher in proportion than on the usual basis.

Billboard Measure Passes in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The once-controversial Virginia House bill to impose additional restrictions on billboards along the highways was passed in amended form by the Virginia Senate without debate. The vote was 27 to 8.

In its amended form, the Moore-Spiers-Fenwick billboard bil, which is not to be confused with a bill pending in the House to regulate outdoor liquor advertising, does not include original provisions prohibiting billboards within 500 feet of churches and schools and making the law applicable to towns of less than 3,000 population, features which were objectionable to billboard operators. Their elimination from the original was agreed to by proponents of the measure.

The scale of fees in the bill as passed calls for 50 cents for signs iess than 50 square feet, $2 for signs from 50 to 400 square feet, $3 for signs from 400 to 600 square feet, and an additional $1 for each sign in excess of 600 square feet.

New Ship for Fledgling Pilots

Ryan

Ryan's New Primary Army Trainer

This new low-wing training plane is designed to be used by potential Army pilots in the nine selected flying schools where cadets receive their first flight lessons preparatory to going to Randolph Field, primary Army center, in Texas. The photographer waited for a nice "hole" in the clouds somewhere between 5,000 and 6,000 feet before he "shot" the plane in a climbing turn.

Air Travel Five Miles Up Arrives

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Travel in the air "upstairs" at heights of from four to five miles above the earth's surface, long a fictioneer's dream, moved nearer to actuality as Pan American Airways this week accepted its first "stratosphere" type airplane from Boeing of Seattle.

This new four-engined plane that will "sleep" 25 passengers in night service—the first four-engined type incidentally that may be used in scheduled air service—will be flown in a few days diagonally across the country from Seattle down to Brownsville, Texas, where Pan American's own pilots can put it through its paces.

At Brownsville, the new "strato-clipper" will prepare to inaugurate in the near future a non-stop service at high altitude and speed between North and South America—the equivalent of a practical trans-Atlantic jump. Cruising at her designed speed of 247 miles an hour at altitudes of 20,000 feet, the new "strato-clipper" could, for instance, link Brownsville with Rio de Janeiro in approximately 20 hours.

When the plane is out "on top" at 20,000 feet, for instance, the air within her cabin will be equal to the air at 8,000 above sea level, which is very bearable, as those who have climbed mountains this height will know. The air will be pulled in through openings in the leading edge of the wing, far from all engine exhaust ports, put under pressure, cleaned, heated and circulated through the plane's cabin by fans.

These 22½-ton craft, bigger "birds" than the Army's "flying fortresses," will have a "flight deck" similar to a ship's "bridge" above the passenger accommodations with operating positions for captain and first officer, pilot-navigator, engineering officer in charge of power plants, fuel and mechanical auxiliaries, a radio officer and a chief flight steward.

The second "strato-clipper" is due to be delivered to Pan American in another month, and the two ships will inaugurate a high-speed service between the Americas to meet the competition of four-engined transport services now operated in South America by the Italians and Germans.

The third "strato-clipper," scheduled for later delivery, was originally earmarked for experimental high altitude airmail service across the northern trans-Atlantic route.

American Work Credited

Tribute to the superior skill of American aviation overhaul service is to be found in the recent completion of a propeller repair contract with the Bulolo Gold Dredging Corporation of New Guinea by United Air Lines at its main overhaul base in Cheyenne, Wyo. The gold mining company operates a fleet of tri-motored planes between its properties in New Guinea, virtually inaccessible by surface transport, and Adelaide, Australia. In view of its dependence on interrupted service, the gold mining company preferred the long distance shipment to the United States rather than having the work done locally.

News in Aviation

Engine Fire Control

While only two airplane engine fires have been reported in the United States in the last two years, officials of the Civil Aeronautics Authority thought even that number two too many. So, they brought technicians of the Bureau of Standards in on the problem of engine fires with the result that a super extinguisher has been devised to snuff out fires on planes in flight instantly. The new extinguisher forces carbon dioxide gas from two semi-automatic rings located inside the engine nacelle. In a wind tunnel test at the Bureau of Standards, an oil line fire was put out within five seconds.

British 'Save' German Ship

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the German Steamer Hannover, set afire and abandoned by her crew when intercepted by a British warship off Puerto Rico March 7, has been salvaged and towed to port as a prize.

[The Dominican Government suggested yesterday that the 21 American Republics protest the case as a violation of the Pan-American neutrality zone. Thirty-seven of the Hannover's crew reached Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican capital, in boats, and 55 others were believed taken prisoner.]

The Admiralty's report on the 5,600-ton Hannover was included in its weekly review of shipping losses, which listed five British and no neutrals sunk by enemy action in the week ending midnight Sunday.

They totaled 18,673 tons, bringing to 640,000 the British merchant tonnage lost since the war began.

They were the Pacific Reliance, 6,717 tons; Thurston, 3,072; Counsellor, 5,068; Chevychase 2,719; and Borthwick, 1,097.

Latest shipping losses meanwhile were reported as folflows: The Netherlands Tanker Eulota, 6,236 tons, was sunk by an explosion last night near the south coast of England but her owners were advised today that the entire crew of 42 was rescued by a British warship.

The Netherlands Steamer Amor, 2,325 tons, sank yesterday after striking a mine in the North Sea. The crew of 33 was rescued by the Irish Steamer City of Bremen and landed at Flushing, the Netherlands.

British Trawler Halifax was sunk in the North Sea today from an unexplained cause, its crew of nine being rescued by a sister ship, the Ipswich.

The British freighter Clan Stuart, 5,760-tons, foundered in the English Channel yesterday after colliding with another ship. The crew of 75 was rescued.

Another shipping casualty was the 3,854-ton Greek Steamer Niritos, which strusk a mine and was beached on the southeast coast earlier yesterday. The Admiralty issued a casualty list adding the names of 30 seamen and 12 officers killed by "hazards of service" to those previously reported lost. The last unofficial total on naval casualties since the start of the war showed 2,271 fatalities, and 604 missing.

Göring Farms on Grand Scale

BERLIN, March 11 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, who holds more jobs than any contemporary German official, has become a farmer on a grand scale.

Farms, fields and pastures under his control as head of the German Air Force, yield the nation annually 1,500,000 pounds of wool, 10,000,000 pounds of mutton and many thousands of tons of fresh fodder, especially grass, besides huge quantities of flax, hemp, potatoes and other vegetables.

To every one of Germany's airports and airfields Marshal Göring—who among other things, is the nation's economic dictator—has assigned one experienced farmer who is responsible for cultivation of every inch of ground under his care.

Just what area is in the hands of the Air Force is a military secret.

Already 60 per cent of the crops lost through the condemning of valuable lands for Air Force purposes have been recovered through intensive cultivation.

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Japan Is Spur To Opening Of Western China

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 (AP)—The Japanese invasion of China, combined with American loans to support Chinese-American trade are bringing rapid economic development of Western China.

The recent suggestion of Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Finance Corporation Chief, that tin in Yunnan Province be developed to pay for American trucks and machinery follows earlier developments in bringing out tung oil and some lesser products.

But while new supplies and new routes for old supplies of Chinese exports are being developed, that part of China which is still "Chinese," or free from Japanese control, is changing.

Motor roads are being developed, and last year China put a fleet of 3,600 American trucks on them.

Out of the first $25,000,000 commercial credit extended to China by Congress in December 1938, expenditures totaling $19,250,000 went about half for automotive products and motor fuel, Robert W. Barnett reports in tomorrow's Far Eastern Survey, published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Bulking large in the other half were such items, rarely, if ever seen before in western and southwestern China, as electrical equipment, including telephone and radio facilities and considerable machinery, including heavy road-building equipment.

"These articles," Mr. Barnett said, "have increased the mobility and productive capacity of regions now vital to China's cause, but in the past relatively primitive in their economic development."

Development of the new trade routes not only opens possibilities for the tin mining the Reconstruction Finance Corporation head suggests, but other mineral products, including tungsten and antimony, as well as new areas capable of supplying silk and tea.

Mr. Barnett pointed out the Universal Trading Corporation, set up to handle the American end of the commerce financed by the funds supplied by the Export-Import Bank, had handled the first $19,000,000 borrowed well enough to repay more than $2,100,000 four years before due, keeping up interest meanwhile.

Some additional gains to this country have been achieved in export business conducted by the Corporation. All its purchases have been made in the American market. The goods are usually carried in American ships, and insured by American firms. And the Corporation paid a surplus tax to the Federal Government.

Inauguration Provisions

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Amid considerable joshing about whether Jan. 20, 1941, would be a Republican or Democratic inauguration day, the House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday two bills providing for special inauguration parade stands and the special licensing of peanut and souvenir venders.

'Great British Army Forming'

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—War Secretary Oliver Stanley told the House of Commons today that it was "improper and undesirable to attempt to forecast what task the British Army might be called upon to fulfill in the future."

Mr. Stanley made his statement in presenting to the House his secret "token" budget for the Army.

Outlines Greater Duty

The "token" budget was in keeping with the wartime arrangement by which Parliament votes on nominal estimates of £100 (about $400) offered by heads of the fighting services. Actual amounts—in hundreds of millions of pounds—are to be kept secret until the war is over.

"We have a great army in process of formation," Mr. Stanley said, "and we hope and indeed we are duty bound progressively to take a bigger and bigger portion of the war on land from the shoulders of our Allies, the French, who in the early days of the war had to bear such a very great part of this burden."

Mr. Stanley said that British troops in France today were approximately double the number in October, and he added that "every day sees an increase."

Last October Leslie Hore-Belisha, then War Secretary, said Britain had 158,000 men in France. Mr. Stanley's statement would mean there are about 316,000 British troops on the Continent now.

Mr. Stanley said that the decision to equip an army on the present scale for continental warfare was taken only a year ago, and the preparation of the Army had been done in much shorter time than was the case with other aspects of national defense.

House Cheers Words

The House cheered as Mr. Stanley emphasized the close ties with the French.

"In the last war we were allies," he said. "In this war we are friends."

The War Secretary said nearly 200,000 Britons had enlisted as volunteers in the Army since the war began. This is in addition to some 1,300,000 men enrolled for compulsory military service.

That Monkey Tale Making the Rounds Again in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—Again from the warfronts comes the time-honored "monkey tale"—not spelled "tail" in the present instance. The latest report is that the Japanese garrison at Nanchang recently received 500 specially trained monkeys for nightly scouting trips and various uses.

There is some variety about the form in which this yarn turns up. During earlier days of Chinese civil war, the monkeys were often associated — in legend at least — with other animals. When Marshal Wu Pei-fu was fighting Marshal Chang Tso-lin in North China, the monkeys were allegedly used as advance guards for bears which were supposed to be trained to break through barbed-wire barricades. Another story of about the same period spoke of pigs trained to root for mines. Still another, dealing with a South China campaign, had ferocious water-buffalo stampeding through the enemy's lines like so many high-powered tanks.

The most recent revival of the animal legend was solemnly printed in leading Japanese newspapers and deal with alleged "gorilla" forces of the Chinese. Embarrassed editors subsequently learned that their correspondents had gone wrong on the English word "guerilla".

All these stories appear to have one point in common — complete untruth.

Mexico Railways In New Control

MEXICO, D. F., March 12 (AP)—A new Administrative Council took over the management of Mexico's National Railways today, in line with President Cardenas' efforts to obtain more efficient operation of the 9,000-mile system he expropriated and turned over to the workers about two years ago.

Three wrecks in the last three weeks killed 19 persons injured 60 and resulted in 500,000 pesos (about $30,000) damage. This resulted in resignation of the seven-member Council last night.

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the Railroad Workers' Union immediately accepted the resignations and designated the new Council.

The Railways' record of wrecks, delays and failure to service a $500,000,000 debt was said to be rooted primarily in the workers' irresponsible attitude.

Argentina's Defense Plan Affects Western Nations

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina, already South America's leading naval power, is out for a bigger navy and air force.

President Ortiz looks on the world outside the Americas and finds it an increasingly hazardous place for small nations. He looks within the Americas and judges that South America at present lacks effective arms to help the United States Navy defend the Western Hemisphere.

Other motives that may influence the President's vigorous defense statement at Mar del Plata do not immediately appear. There are vague references to Argentina's future as a naval and aerial power.

Whatever the President means beyond Argentina's obvious desire to be ready for self-defense in an uncertain world, profound changes move in the background.

Armament Trend Grows

South America's trend toward armament speeds up after gaining momentum for a decade. The existence of Argentine arms in sufficiently impressive force would modify the following basic currents of inter-American and world relations:

1. Latin America's almost complete dependence on the United States Navy and Air Corps for primary national defense against any major non-American power.

2. The growing armed might of Argentina foreshadows more building by Brazil, Chile, Peru, and other Latin American countries. Carried far enough, this exposes the southern continent to the familiar cycle of an arms race, ending in burdensome and competitive efforts that may breed ill will.

3. As Latin America becomes less dependent on military assistance from the United States, the entire inter-American system moves toward a plane where the United States exercises a less decisive voice.

4. The inequality of power among Latin Americans opens a dangerous possibility. This is the deepening of existing divisions into rival camps as militarists respond to their traditional custom of seeking alliances.

5. On the assumption that South America grows more friendly within the continent, and so escapes the harmful alternative of an arms race, there will be a greater force for mutual inter-American defense. This is the approach stressed by President Ortiz, in addition to Argentina's own primary defense requirements.

Balance Changes Little

As of today the naval balance in the Western Hemisphere remains little changed, due to increases in bottoms laid down by the U. S. Navy. These more than make up for recent South America building. The trend began when Argentina 10 years ago launched a program that so far has cost $60,000,000.

Looking ahead, Argentina occupies a naval position comparable to that of Japan in the eastern Pacific. A relatively small but efficient Argentine Fleet and Air Force would wield a power beyond their size, due to their bases 9,000 miles from the United States. Argentine diplomacy, in turn, could be increasingly self-confident in dealing with the United States, and with South American neighbors.

Incidentally, the United States approaches the shifting naval scene in an atmosphere of worsening relations with Argentina. The two powers recently failed to conclude a trade treaty. Leaders in both countries believed the treaty would be mutually advantageous. Breakdown came with British-French pressure on Argentina to retain exchange discriminations, plus political opposition in the United States to Secretary Hull's program.

Argentina Now Eighth

Argentina now ranks eighth among world naval powers. Next in line up the scale are Russia, Germany, Italy, France, Japan, the United States, and Britain.

Brazil, closest to Argentina among Latin American naval powers, has two battleships—33 years old; two cruisers—31 years old; four modern submarines; three new destroyers of United States design now being built in Rio de Janeiro; and an excellent training ship, plus auxiliaries.

Argentina numbers more than 1,000 naval officers and 14,500 sailors. The two batleships were modernized in the United States during 1924 and 1925. They are about a quarter of a century old. Three fast Argentine cruisers are the finest in South America. Two of these are Italian built, of 8,500 tons. They carry 7½-inch guns. The third is 7,500 tons, for training purposes, and carries 6-inch guns.

A dozen modern destroyers of British make, three submarines, efficient torpedo boats, gunboats, mine layers and auxiliaries round out Argentina's naval roster.

Air Chief U. S. Trained

Capt. M. A. Zar, trained in the United States, commands the Argentine Air Force. Air expansion counts for a sizeable slice in the $20,000,000 appropriated for naval expansion this year.

Chile and Peru are the only other Latin American countries with noticeable navies.

Chile has one battleship—25 years old; two obsolete light cruisers; eight destroyers bought in 1928; two destroyers—27 years old; and auxiliaries.

Peru numbers two light cruisers—34 years old; two destroyers built by Russia in 1917 and bought from Estonia in 1934; a torpedo boat of 1911; and auxiliaries.

Ecuador, Venezuela, and Uruguay have little more than a few gunboats.

Argentine View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A bigger navy, to be developed as rapidly as possible, was advocated—virtually demanded—by President Ortiz, at a banquet to celebrate the annual naval review at Mar del Plata. He spoke principally to the officers who directed the war games. The President expressed an unusually frank analysis of the international situation from the viewpoint of Argentine strategy.

The presidential speech was made just before the launching of a new service vessel from the Santiago River naval base, the sixth to be launched during the past four years. It was the 1,275 ton Ushuaia, named after the southernmost Argentine naval port.

Argentine shipbuilding for the navy is being encouraged, especially auxiliary vessels. It is recognized that large warships must continue to be built abroad.

Sees End of Conquest

President Ortiz said that, viewing the international situation objectively, it was well for America to understand that the present struggle was to insure the end of hegemonies and the old regimens of absorption by the strongest. He foresaw new political and economic concessions which would transform the international structure and end the old system of conquest.

It is reasonable to expect, he declared, that in the new order of things no nation, however gigantic its forces or its interests, would have world dominion.

Argentina needs to defend its long coast line, the President said, and "the time has arrived when our naval power should respond to the national will and to the historical tendency of our country. In the complex problems that agitate the world, Argentina requires, to back up its rights, the necessary means to command respect for its territorial and maritime sovereignty." He added:

"Free trade, industry, the idea of continental solidarity and American defense and co-operation took us to the Panama Conference, where the New World republics established international principles of Naval Law and the most generous ideas of liberty and justice."

Sees Americas as Vulnerable

As further reason for increasing Argentine naval power, President Ortiz expressed the opinion that the Panama consultations were handicapped by lack of sufficient forces in the Americas to protect the inviolability of American seas.

"It is not sufficient that law be recognized for it to be enforced," he declared. "This fact should awaken the Argentine and American conscience. Confinding in the force of law and in the recognition of our reasoning, geographical requirements lead us to the category of a maritime and aerial power. We require to strengthen our naval and air fleets. It is necessary to create without delay an air force and a sea force—submarines and warships—whicih by their number, tonnage, technique and efficiency will be a guarantee for the territorial integrity of Argentina."

Safety in Moonlike Ratios

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario has some 3,000 truck drivers who could make 500 odd trips to the moon—and safely, too—if only the moon had the needed road connections.

But the distance could be just as far away. For Ontario's safest truck drivers have turned up 12,000,000 collective miles without an accident.

And that, says the Ontario Safety League, is a performance worthy not only of merit cards, but of medals as well.

So both medals and merit cards were bestowed on the 3,000 drivers by A. G. Partridge, President of the League, recently. Some of the truck wranglers, it was disclosed, were receiving them for the seventh consecutive year.

And in case some amateur statisticians may say that the distance to the moon is not a fair way of measuring this safety performance, the drivers reply that one can, after all, compute it in terms of circling the earth.

Their collective mileage—all without a mishap, remember—would take them around the Equator approximately 5,000 times.

Or, if one wants to be practical sun, and half way back, which would be very embarrassing, what with the uncertainties of dangling in space on the return trip.

Or, if one wants to be practical about it, there are 410,808 miles of highways in the Dominion of Canada.

Which means, that by any statistics, 123,000,000 miles is a lot of safe driving.

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Carnival Time Draws Thousands to Havana

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While the height of Havana's carnival season has passed, there is no letdown in the number of travelers who are continuing to visit this gay city. Because of the increased number of visitors pouring into the island, Havana has taken steps to expand its amusement program.

The Easter period in Cuba is a delightful one and rivals many old-world capitals with nature adding a tropical setting to venerable cathedrals, shrines, pilgrimages and festivals, which retain their original Spanish ritual of by-gone days.

Notable among the enlarged March activities are the musical programs of specialized Spanish music. The Auditorium in Vedado will present classical choral and popular concerts with internationally-known artists and dancers in a series of ballet performances. Havana's National Theater will be the scene of grand and symphonic opera, with Spanish musical comedies in native cast scheduled for the Theater De La Comedia. March 16 has been scheduled for the day of the Havana-Key West annual yacht race.

A new series of cruise sailings to Havana has been announced by the Cuba Mail line with March 13, 15, 20, 22, 27, and 29 set as departure dates. The cruises will enable passengers to visit the Cuban capital at the height of the floral bloom.

* * *

A unique rest house for tourists, where they may swing in rural Mexican hammocks, hear Mexican music, or take a meal in the patio of an old house furnished to resemble a real old-time Mexican Ranch House, has been opened in Monterrey. The patio is a sort of museum, the owner, Don Enrique Lobo, having collected relics of old Mexican farm-homes for some time, from lanterns to corn huskers, and hollowed logs for water-troughs, to equipment for the well which stands in the center of the patio. There are, besides, typical ranch house sitting rooms, dining-rooms, and kitchens, for the use of visitors. In connection with this interesting new entertainment for tourists is a little Mexican restaurant, with booths made of woven reeds, where native dishes will be served.

* * *

Visitors to Nassau will be able to send postcards to friends from the bottom of the ocean beginning March 23. The "Sea Floor, Nassau, Bahamas," underwater post office, is scheduled to open on that date. "Sea Floor" was first opened as a post office on Aug. 16, 1939. The post office has its own cancellation, and letters mailed from there bear a four-penny stamp with the only undersea scenes appearing on any stamp in existence.

* * *

A series of summer trips around South America have been announced by the American Express Travel Service, the first cruise-tour scheduled to depart early in July. The itinerary will include the principal ports and regions of both the East and West Coast, as well as the Republic of Panama. In this 52-day voyage 38 ports, cities and places of historic importance will be visited. Included is the famous Lake Region in the far south of Chile, the National Park of the Andes, and parts of Patagonia in Argentina and an unusual overland journey through central Uruguay and the much-talked-of southern provinces of Brazil. Steamers of both the Grace Line and American Republics Line will be used for sea travel.

* * *

Miami is rapidly assuming importance as a transfer point for travelers bound for Cuba, the Bahamas, and South America, both by air and water, and the fast Atlantic Coast Line trains from the North, reaching Miami on the Florida East Coast, are scheduled to connect for overseas objectives. The Florida Special arrives in Miami in time to deliver guests directly to the overnight P. & O. Steamships Florida or Cuba, offering four sailings a week to Havana, and with the tri-weekly sailings of the Merchants and Miners Steamship Kent, for Nassau. The same train connects with the weekly West Indies Cruises of the Clyde Mallory liner Iroquois.

* * *

John M. Casserly, long associated with the Boston office of the Italian Line, has been appointed to the promotion department of the Copley-Plaza hotel, it was announced today. His new work will include travel agency duties. Mr. Casserly is widely acquainted with hotel methods as practiced throughout the world, and for many years was associated with Thomas Cook & Son—Wagons Lits, Inc., and the Italian Line.

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See Also

TRAVEL Advertising

Every Friday

Gold Miners Back at Work; Strike Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—One of the most important labor disputes in the recent history of Canada ended with the reopening of the great Pioneer gold mine, north of Vancouver, and with the complete defeat of the local labor union, associated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

After five months of idleness a group of Pioneer miners went to work, despite the hostility of the Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, which had ordered the strike. The Government of British Columbia gave police protection to the miners who wanted to go back to work, and, though violence had been expected, none occurred. The strike thus was completely broken.

The reopening followed a last desperate effort by the union to obtain the terms it had demanded from the operators—increased wages, recognition and the check-off system. A group of strikers went down into the mine and started a sit-down strike, but when the Government massed police at Pioneer, the men came above ground peaceably.

No more significant labor dispute has occurred in Western Canada for many years. It was significant in the first place in upholding British Columbia's labor arbitration law, which forbids strikes until arbitration has been attempted. The Government charged and the courts agreed that the Pioneer strike was illegal because the miners refused to accept arbitration. The strike was regarded on both sides as a challenge to the existence of the Arbitration Act and for that reason labor leaders and administrators all over Canada watched it with interest. The Act has survived this test, with the strike broken, the strikers fined and the mine operating now with the employment of men opposed to the union leadership.

The strike was significant also as a sharp setback for C. I. O. organization in this Province. The C. I. O. has been attempting to organize the mining industry and the timber industry and the Pioneer strike was regarded as a rallying point for its efforts. Obviously its local leaders misjudged the Government's determination and ability to enforce the Arbitration Act and also the temper of working people here.

The dispute will have repercussions in the Provincial Legislature. Socialist members of the Legislature have held for months that the Government was siding with the employers to prevent labor securing a fair deal at Pioneer and these charges undoubtedly will be renewed.

In a prepared statement Premier T. D. Pattullo declared that the Government of British Columbia would not tolerate "strong arm methods" like the attempt to ignore the arbitration Act. He said he had received many threatening letters and telegrams since the provincial police had given protection to the operators and workers in the re-opening of the mine.

N. Y. Sickness Insurance Bill Called 'Model' by Sponsors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—New effort to promote compulsory sickness insurance this year began here with the New York Legislature, when the "model" state bill sponsored by the American Association for Social Security was recently introduced. While the association has offered similar legislation to legislatures in the past, its present bill represents a revision, and will again be presented in a number of states.

Favorable action however does not appear likely in any state today, any more than in previous years. Endeavors of the Association for compulsory sickness insurance have so far resulted in no enactments.

Principal figure in the bow of the new measure proved to be Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son of the senior United States Senator from New York, who is the leading spokesman of social insurance in Congress.

The bill was drawn by Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, and Prof. Herman A. Gray of New York University, Chairman of the State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance for New York.

Income Would Fix Limits

The bill is designed to make sickness insurance compulsory among a multitude of low income families in industry. Its coverage is limited to manual workers with up to $1500 a year, as also to non-manual workers with $30 a week. Exceptions include farm labor and domestic service for employers with less than three such employees.

In addition to the medical, hospital and dental care, etc., supplied as sickness insurance, the measure would provide cash benefits against loss of wages, and maternity benefits consisting of medical care to insured women workers.

Medical benefits would have a general maximum of 26 weeks' duration, disability cash benefits the same, and maternity benefits 12 weeks.

Cash benefits would begin with a minimum of $6 a week for the wage earner receiving less than $15 a week and with no dependents, and would rise to a top limit of $16 for the worker earning $25 and over and with three dependents.

To finance the system, pay-roll taxes would be called for from both employer and employee, plus contributions from the State, and as it is hoped by the sponsors of the legislation, also from the Federal Government.

The employers' tax would be a straight 40 cents per week per worker. Contributions of employees however are graduated. The worker with a wage of less than $15 a week would pay 10 cents a week; from $15 but less than $20, 20 cents; from $20 but less than $25, 30 cents; and $25 and over, 40 cents.

Penalty For Violation

The State's contribution is calculated at 60 cents a week for the lowest paid, rising to 40 cents for the highest.

Penalty is provided for any one who "wilfully refuses or fails to make any payment to the fund."

Choice of five methods of payment to participating doctors and dentists is offered for the decision of local areas: salary, per capita, fee, any combination of the foregoing, or special arrangement with professional persons practicing as a group.

As to administration, a state health insurance fund would be set up, a health insurance board and commissioner named, and a local council established in each local area.

Bok Carillon Safe From Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—All requests for summer musical concerts from Florida's famous Singing Tower have been denied. Summer silence will continue at this carillon which Edward Bok of Philadelphia set in Mountain Lake sanctuary near Lake Wales as a gift to the public.

Judge Curtis Bok, son of the donor wrote: "My father built this sanctuary as a place of beauty. It is not a side-show to commercial development, but a restful and beautiful place open to visitation by those who feel need of what it offers.

"It needs a period of rest itself. About 400,000 people visit it each winter. Its growing things require time to recuperate from the pressure of 800,000 hands and feet, and to absorb the summer rains. We believe Bok Tower will be most effective if used as my father intended, rather than exploited."

Scotch Joke Shop Runs Full Time

Tables turned by folk subject of jesting—National humor made paying trade.

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Eighth of 12 articles on "Humor in the World Crisis"

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The man who told me the best Scotch joke of the year was a Scotsman. He said a little girl went back to a baker with a bun that had a fly in it and asked for another bun. "I'll no gie ye another bun," the baker said, "but I'll gie ye another currant." Now the joke is not new, but it serves to illustrate a point about Scotch humor, and that is that Scotsmen frequently perpetrate jokes about themselves. No other race or nationality perhaps excels them in this. And it is no mere figure of speech to say that jokes are Scotland's greatest export, for more jokes are manufactured in the land of weather and heather than is generally realized.

An English writer, widely read and respected, went into Aberdeen and found a "joke factory," where jokes were collected, sifted, assigned, and dispatched over a traveling belt system by a group of keen professors, each having the responsibility of seeing that a joke which had circulation in China should not go back to the Far East and that a quip which had currency in Canada should not again return to the Americas. No other person has been able to locate the factory. Nor is it necessary to ferret it out. The real source of many Scotch jokes is the Pollockshaws of Glasgow, the mill districts of Dundee, or the hamlets of Angus, to say nothing of other parts.

Humor Gives the Nip

It was in Angus that Haggart resided — Tammas Haggart, the stone breaker—and he was the embodiment as well as the apostle of humor. "I couldna put a point on my words," he once said. "if it wasna for my sense o' humor. Lads, humor's what gies the nip tae speakin."

But Tam recognized that humor was a delicate plant which could not be forced. "Na," na," he said, "she's no a critter to force. Ya maun let her tak' her ain time. Sometimes she's dry like the pump, an' syne, again, oot she comes in a gush."

Today in Angus you will still find the successors of the Haggarts, supplying the comics of the press and stage with some of their best material. What would the Harry Lauders (Sir, to you) the Will Fyffes, and a score of lesser known comedians do without them? It must have been a descendant of Haggart who was responsible for the canny reply to the visitor to Glamis.

The visitor had listened to a long list of celebrities who had stepped across the threshold of the ancient castle, and then made this caustic remark: "The next thing you'll say is that Shakespeare is Scotch."

"Weel," was the reply, "his abeelity would warrant the assumption."

Scotland may be passing through seemingly trying times, but its humor has never been submerged. It still keeps to the surface. I had a letter the other day from a friend "somewhere in Scotland." She was careful to obey the regulations, and to leave her point of location unidentified, until further down in the letter she remarked that she was enjoying Burntisland, despite the blackouts. The censor, too, who passed this could hardly have been devoid of a sense of humor.

Serious Too

No one would pretend that the Scots are not a serious people, a philosophic people, yet their ability to laugh at their own shortcomings and their own absurdities has carried them over many a tough spot, and is doing so today in these times of strains and stresses. They relish a joke about themselves, provided it is not malicious. They, like other people, have become bored with jokes about thrift, and about the alleged (and sometimes true) parsimonious habits of the Scots. Long ago, even the radio banned this type of joke from its broadcasts, on the ground that it had entirely lost its savor. Yet there is another reason for its virtual disappearance, and that is because it has had a tendency to be based upon a mean purpose. It was a distinguished Scot who once said, and he said it with good effect, that you should never ascribe, even to an opponent, a motive meaner than your own.

Graham Moffat, an actor whose Scottish characterizations have won him renown, declared that one of the basic elements of Scottish humor, pawkiness, could be traced back to the stern preaching of the 17th century. Whether or no this is so, few people will disagree with him when he says, "Take equal quantities of pawkiness and canniness and you have the recipe for Scottish humor."

Dialect Disappearing

But the quaintness of expression has much to do with the genuine Scotch joke, and it is upon the preservation of that quaintness that many people see the future of the Scotch joke rests. What is to happen to the Scotch joke in the face of the dialectical inroads of the screen and radio? Words familiar to a generation ago are no longer understandable to many Scots of today: "Scram" and "Sez you" are fast coming into the language, and many of the quaint expressions are going out. It is easy to foresee the day in the not-far-distant future when many of the pawky phrases current among the generation before the war of 1914-18 will lose their value and ability to stir the imagination, because the words of which they are made have gone out of the running.

It is possible that the very expressions which enriched the tongue of the Scot of yesterday will become part of a dead language to the MacDougalls and MacDonalds of tomorrow. Then Aberdeen may have cause to lament. For one of its sons has proudly said that jokes have made Aberdeen a tourist center, just as the monster did wonders for Loch Ness. "It's a' done without a farthin' on the rates," says our friend the Aberdonian. "Man, its grand, cheap publeecity."

Lauder Caricaturist

Of all the masters of the comic craft, Sir Harry Lauder is outstanding. He has had the greatest reign of all Scottish jesters, and although his star seems no longer in the ascendant, he is still active on the stage, and only the other week appeared at a benefit performance in his native land. He has been mistakenly taken as an impersonator of Scotsmen. Actually he is a caricaturist. He has an eye for what is quaint and funprovoking and is, and always has been, quick to adopt an idea to his own uses. One of his songs came from the title of a discarded book in a second-hand shop. The book was entitled "The Last of the Dandies." He came out with a song "The Last of the Sandys," the alteration of a single letter making all the difference in the world to him.

His capacity for utilizing the point or the incident of the moment was one of his chief characteristics. When an audience pressed him to place a return engagement on his books, he would point to the box office and say, "As long as I find you there, you'll find me here." I once asked him where he got his jokes, and his reply was just about what would be expected. "Some of them I manufacture myself," he said. "And some I find and adapt to my own purposes, while others I get from people who have a faculty for making this kind of thing, just as I get some of my songs from songwriters, and alter them to suit myself."

Population Behavior

The dour and silent resolution of the Scot, strengthened by a conviction of ultimate victory in the present conflict, is relieved by a sense of humor which nothing can impair. This saving grace is apparent even at the most critical moments. Lewis Spence tells of an air attack near the Forth Bridge, in which a German Heinkel dived low, firing wildly, and came to uncomfortably close proximity to a young housewife. The airman found the young housewife more concerned about the antics of her baby son, who was ruining his new overcoat on the grass, than about the flashes of fire which were issuing from his destruction-bent plane.

An old Scottish proverb says:

"Ye may brak, but ye'll no bend me."

That expresses the real fundamental philosophy of the Scot in a crisis, whether he be stepping briskly along the wide streets of Edinburgh or wandering alone in the solitary hills or undisturbed glens of the Grampians or the Cheviots. Humor gladdens the heart alike of Highlander and Lowlander and makes their burdens light.

F. Wenderoth Saunders

The Joke Factory

Scottish jesters turn back the laugh and make the world pay the bill

Tube Link for N. Y. C.-Brooklyn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—A tunnel linking lower Manhattan with Brooklyn in place of the proposed bridge, vetoed last year by high Army officials, was seen as assured today, following joint announcement by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Jesse Jones, Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the Federal Government would "under certain conditions," lend the City $57,000,000 for construction of the tube.

Indications today were that these conditions would soon be satisfied by the City, and that the loan would be arranged within a few weeks.

Mayor La Guardia announced that bids for the tunnel, to cost an estimated $80,000,000, would be advertised within a few days and that work might begin within 60 or 75 days.

Authorization of the loan carries with it the condition that it be used only for construction of the tube proper, and that the City provide the approaches on both the Manhattan and Brooklyn sides. The Triborough Bridge Authority will build the Brooklyn approaches with connections to the circumferential highway, now under construction, to cost an estimated $11,000,000. The Manhattan approaches will be built by the City with the $12,000,000 raised by assessments, the Mayor said.

Mr. Jones told the Mayor that the interest rate on the $57,000,000 loan would be 3½ per cent, the Mayor said.

The plan of Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, for a Brooklyn-Battery bridge had the backing of the City last year, but was turned down by the War Department, which declared that such a bridge in time of war might block access from the sea. Mr. Moses then threw his support to the tunnel project.

Newspaper Cited By St. Louis Judge

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Post-Dispatch was cited for contempt of court March 11 by Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe as a result of editorials and a cartoon published in connection with the dismissal of a $10,000 extortion charge against State Representative Edward M. Brady.

The order directed the Pulitzer Publishing Company, publishers of the Post-Dispatch, and three members of the staff, to appear in court March 18 to "show cause why they should not be punished."

The individuals named were Benjamin H. Reese, Managing Editor; Ralph Coghlan, Editorial Writer, and Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, Cartoonist.

Editorially, the Post-Dispatch commented critically on Judge Rowe's action in suggesting dismissal of the indictment against Mr. Brady, who was charged with receiving payment of $10,000 from St. Louis theater owners to prevent a wage increase demanded by union movie operators. John P. Nick, former head of the union, previously was acquitted on the same charge.

The Post-Dispatch replied in an editorial that it regards the charge of contempt as an "attack upon the freedom of the press" and will "vigorously defend" the accusation.

Meantime, Judge Rowe ordered a second extortion trial against Mr. Nick continued to the April term of Court because "I feel this case could not be fairly and impartially tried" at this time.

Interstate Trade Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has announced that hearings on Interstate Trade Barrier problems would be opened March 18 before the Monopoly Committee.

Colorado Pension Tilts Imperil Entire System

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Most of the opponents of Colorado's present old-age pension law, which was placed in the Constitution in 1936 and provides for a minimum of $45 a month, do not oppose pensions, or even liberal pensions. There is, they claim, a middle ground between the extreme positions taken on this issue, and if the matter were considered in an atmosphere of mutual trust it is the conclusion of close observers here that a plan satisfactory to all could be worked out.

As it is, a majority of the voters seem to favor the present plan, but there is, study reveals, a state of controversy and confusion which threatens to disrupt to some extent not only operation of the law, but of the whole State Government.

The pension amendment orders that all over 60 years of age, with certain residence qualifications, whose income from other sources is not over $45 a month, shall receive that amount from the State. There hasn't been enough revenue regularly to pay that much, but last month those without any income did get $44. An important provision of the law is that 65 per cent of all present and future excise taxes must go into the pension fund.

Altogether some 40,000 persons receive pension checks. One quarter of them live with other pensioners, which means that those households get double amounts, or possibly more. It will be noted that there is no requirement that the recipient be in need, that is, cut off from all possible private assistance.

Cling to Constitution

The National Annuity League, sponsor of the amendment and nucleus of the movement still working to keep it in force and smooth out its operation, holds staunchly to the claim that if the amount of the pension were not specified in the Constitution, and instead left to the Legislature, the aged would get little or nothing.

At League headquarters are some 25 busy persons, all but three or four of them, Mr. Moore says, working for "just their carfare." The League claims a membership of around 25,000, all of whom are paying something, either in the form of a subscription for The Bulletin at $2 a year, or pledges of from 25 cents to $1 a month.

But now about the so-called opposition: It is not organized, but is centered in one of the Denver newspapers. It claims that the pension amendment is too liberal, that $45 is too much, that in any event the amount to be paid should be decided by the Legislature on the basis of available revenue, that the age limit should be 65 instead of 60, that of course the State's taxable resources shouldn't be tied up exclusively for the advantage of the pension, and that recipients should be qualified on the basis of need.

These sources also claim, and this is borne out by a study within the administrative machinery, that diversion of available funds to the pensioners has caused a lowering of relief standards.

Governor on Middle Ground

Around the sources loudest in their denunciation of the present plan there isn't too much heard about steps to put into force the alternative plan. It is chiefly a negative approach. "Repeal the pension amendment," is the cry. The rank and file of those who think the present law is objectionable, however, seem to be really concerned with the need for some kind of adequate pension system.

Perhaps typifying this kind of approach is Gov. Ralph L. Carr. His office has a sane, sober atmosphere. Governor Carr campaigned on a promise to do all in his power to enforce the Constitution, including its provision for a $45 pension. He has been quoted as saying that he promised to see that all pensioners got the full $45, but he says this is not true. He is now criticized by the pension group for not taking steps to get more money, though the position of some of the critics is noted to be inconsistent with their admission of the inadvisability of attempting to pay the full $45 at present.

In any event Governor Carr, while supported by the group opposed to the pension law, finds himself rather on that middle ground mentioned above. He holds that by improving tax collections and with the help of a new income tax law, the Administration has been able to take care of all obligations, including pensions up to as much as $44 a month, without any serious difficulties. He says that a lot of the controversy over the issue is unnecessary and that it exists because the two extremes have goaded each other into even more extreme and intemperate positions and utterances.

But whether the pension system as it stands has worked out to the disadvantage of some groups, or to the State as a whole, or not, Governor Carr admits that he favors a pension law giving the Legislature the power to set the level of payments on the basis of income. He thinks that the age limit should be set at 65 instead of 60, and he thinks pensions should be paid only where there is an otherwise unsuppliable need.

To the complaint of the pensioners that they wouldn't trust the Legislature to give them an adequate pension, he replies that in that event they might as well do away with the Legislature entirely.

"If the elected representatives of the people can't be trusted to give them what is right," he says, "there must be something wrong with democracy."

He and others point also to the fact that inasmuch as the pension amendment was voted in by a large majority, that same majority ought to be able to elect a Legislature to handle things satisfactorily to them.

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Finnish-Soviet Talks Marked by Uncertainty

STOCKHOLM, March 12 (AP) — The prospects of a halt in the Finnish fighting appeared to take something of an upswing this afternoon.

Newspapers warned against too much optimism, however, while carrying reports that the Finnish Cabinet, Parliament, and Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee now were in constant session.

The newspaper Aftonbladet asserted that definite Soviet peace terms were delivered to the Finnish delegation last night, and the newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda reported that the Finnish Foreign Affairs Committee last night had received long code telegrams from the Finnish delegation in Moscow.

Soviet Peace Terms

The newspaper Stockholms Tidningen said Joseph Stalin addressed a remark to one of the Finnish delegates, Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, saying that had Dr. Paasikivi continued to head the Finnish group in pre-war conferences last fall, the war could have been avoided.

Some of the earlier optimism in the Swedish capital that peace would result from the Moscow meetings shaded off into uncertainty with a feeling that the Russians may have enlarged their demands.

Reports of increasing Red Army forces in Finland also contributed to nervousness over outcome of the negotiations.

Earlier, some Scandinavian sources had insisted that Russia was modifying its demands to the extent of not asking for possession of Hangoe, a southwest coast fortress town. Russia, in its pre-war negotiations, had demanded a lease or cession of the Hangoe peninsula as a naval base.

Russian Demands

These quarters had said the Russians now were asking only a 30-year lease on the small island of Uto, halfway between Hangoe and the Aland Islands, retention of certain other islands in the Gulf of Finland and a new Karelian Isthmus border, leaving Viborg on the Finnish side but incorporating a large part of the Finnish Mannerheim line in Russia.

It was argued that the Kremlin was in no mood to hurry matters as it was seeking to avoid the impression that Russia was eager to obtain peace.

The Swedish press was cautiously silent editorially on British Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement yesterday that Britain and France were ready to aid Finland with "all available resources."

Apparently the papers were under instructions not to complicate Sweden's delicate position regarding the entire question of military assistance for Finland.

Political circles held, however, that quite aside from Sweden's position, the offer of help is rather late, and that the Finnish Government was well aware of how much to depend on such help before the conversations with Moscow were begun.

Switzerland Protects Its Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Switzerland has in recent months taken measures to safeguard its collections of priceless paintings and other works of art in case the country's neutrality should be violated.

Many art treasures have been stored away in unrevealed places of safety in Central Switzerland, while the spacious Art Museum at Bern is doing double duty by housing all of Basle's paintings—Switzerland's oldest and most outstanding collection.

In the Swiss National Museum at Zurich, where the history and cultural life of the Swiss people is depicted, precautionary steps have also been taken for the safety of certain treasures. Stained glass and heraldic panes have been removed to places of safety, along with exhibits of the work of ancient goldsmiths and the collections of coins and fine porcelain. Packing material and cases are held in readiness in the basement for an eventual swift evacuation of other important art treasures and antiquities.

Paintings from the Prado Museum in Spain on exhibition in Geneva have been closed and preparations have been completed for an eventual quick removal of other Geneva Museum exhibits.

Famous stained-glass windows of 1517-35, 1579, and 1620-23 in the Abbey at Wettingen have also been cached somewhere in Central Switzerland, while in Bern a group of late 15th century painted sculptures which adorn the main portal of the late-Gothic Minster has been carefully covered with sandbags.

How Paris Restricts Meat on Three Days

PARIS, March 12 (AP)—Meat restrictions for three consecutive days of each week will go into effect Monday, March 25, for Paris and the Seine Department.

The new scheme of wartime control of consumption and sales will replace the present system under which varying restrictions are in effect on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

New instructions issued by the authorities prohibit sales or consumption:

On Monday of beef, mutton, veal, or goat meat, or brains, kidneys, sausages, and pig's feet, though fish and fowl will be available.

On Tuesday of delicatessen products, including meat loaf and other special dishes.

On Wednesday of horsemeat, hearts, gizzards, brains, and similar products.

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Finnish Fund Is Swelled By Historic Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Inspiration of Francis Scott Key when he wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" is today being passed on to the Finns in their struggle to hold their freedom against Russian aggression in the form of a check drawn by Key on the Bank of Washington in 1840. The check has been sent by Miss Elizabeth G. Howard of Baltimore, Md., great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, to the Finnish Relief Fund, of which Herbert Hoover is National Chairman.

Announcement of the gift of the check, to be sold for the benefit of the Fund, which has headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, was made by Mr. Hoover today, along with an excerpt from Miss Howard's letter.

"Finland," she said, "today is again fighting the battle for liberty against brutal aggression. By keeping alive the morale of the civilian population of that little country, we are directly keeping alive the morale of their men at the front."

More than $250,000 out of a total of $1,000,000 pledged has been raised for the relief of Finnish civilians through sports activities throughout this country, it was announced by E. E. Fogelson, National Director of the Sports Activities Division of the Finnish Relief Fund, today. Mr. Fogelson said the Division he heads was now well on its way toward the $1,000,000 goal promised to Mr. Hoover at the outset of the campaign.

"Sportsmen throughout the United States realize all too well the inequal struggle taking place in Finland today," Mr. Fogelson added. "In this case we are backing the under-dog, that gallant sports-loving Nation, Finland."

Among the events scheduled by Mr. Fogelson's Committee to raise additional money for the fund will be a meeting by Paavo Nurmi and Taisto Maki at Madison Square Garden on March 30.

Letters to Hitler In Clipper's Mail Seized by British

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 12 (AP)—Seizure of several letters addressed to Adolf Hitler, additions to Britain's "blacklist" of firms which trade with Germany, and the uncovering of German agents have resulted from the British censorship of Pan American Clipper mail here, according to records of the chief censor.

Altogether 21,750 pounds of mail—835,000 letters and packages, or more—have been removed from east and west bound Clippers for inspection by the permanent staff of 38 censors since the censorship was instituted Jan. 18.

The latest haul was made March 9 when 24 bags weighing 900 pounds were removed from the American Clipper after its arrival from Baltimore, Md., the censor said today.

Most of the letters to Herr Hitler, the censor said, were from persons who believed they had invented something which might help him win the war.

Much propaganda, consisting mostly of photographs, also was intercepted, he said.

Student Airmen 'Walk Out' From Canadian School

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, March 12 (CP) — Commissioner William Stringer, of Ontario Provincial Police, decided last night, after a public hearing, that between 200 and 300 men of the Canadian Air Force Training School here had walked out of the school Feb. 10.

The Commissioner, in a report he will file with Attorney General Gordon Conant, said Military Police took three days to round up "all who were absent without leave."

The investigation grew out of a controversy between Ontario Premier Mitchell Hepburn and Dominion Defense Minister Norman Rogers. Mr. Hepburn said he had been informed there were "violent disturbances" at the school because of the men's dissatisfaction with their treatment.

Mr. Stringer said no violence actually occurred. He said it was beyond his jurisdiction to inquire into the causes of the walkout.

A Decorative President? Taft Was Being Modest

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said March 11, "The office of President is largely decorative"—but he was referring to the Presidency of the Ohio State Society, to which he had just been elected.

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King's Savoy Chapel
Located off the Strand, London

Shrine of Early Time Fitted For Modern Knightly Pomp

LONDON — The King's Chapel of the Savoy, built in 1505, can be now used for ceremonial processions. Had it not been for the war, the Royal Victorian Order would have held a service there in the autumn of 1939, as King George had decided to grant its use for that Order. The Chapel belongs to the King as Duke of Lancaster.

The alterations which have made processions possible include a cloister and a robing room. The old organ has been removed, and in its place are stalls for the King and Queen and other Knights Grand Cross. Instead of an ordinary organ, an electric one has been installed, the sound of the music being emitted either through an opening above the King's stalls, or from the reredos.

It was on the site of the present Church that the original Savoy Palace stood which was built in the reign of Henry III 1207-72), and where the poet Chaucer is believed to have been married to his wife Philippa.

A few years ago when adjacent buildings were demolished, a fine view of this little church could be obtained; but with the erection of new blocks, the King's Savoy Chapel is shut in again, though within a few yards of the noisy, bustling Strand.

Russians Report Encirclement Of Important City of Viborg

By the Associated Press

Soviet troops closed a ring around Viborg, by occupying the eastern and northern parts of the city, Leningrad military headquarters reported today.

Russian troops still are advancing in successful actions along the western shore of Viborg Bay, the regular communique declared.

Text of the communique:

"March 11—Soviet troops closed a ring around Viborg and occupied its northeastern parts.

"On the western shore of Viborg Bay Soviet troops are successfully advancing. There were clashes of infantry troops in the area of the Loimola Station on the Suojaervi-Sortavala Railroad.

"Soviet aviation acted against the enemy's military objectives and brought down five enemy airplanes."

Second Announcement

The communique was the second to announce occupation of a part of Viborg, one of Finland's largest and oldest cities, since the main offensive of the Red Army got under way on the Karelian Isthmus Feb. 1.

Nine days ago, the Russians said their troops had entered the southern part of the city and captured the railroad station.

Subsequent communiques did not mention further progress in this part of the city, however, or whether the troops were forced to withdraw.

For several days the Russians have reported their net drawing closer about the city. They claimed advances to the west, east and south of the city, and even to the northeast.

Today was the first time, however, they claimed to have actually encircled the city.

Planes Visit Helsingfors

Meanwhile there was no peace in the air at Helsingfors. Residents took shelter five times during the day. Russian planes were sighted on the outskirts of the city but no bombs were dropped in the capital area.

Telephone communication to the outside world was extremely restricted during the day, however, and it was believed extensive bombing had occurred in southern Finland.

An army communique said the Russians had been repulsed in many sectors and at Kollaan River, north of Lake Ladoga, had lost 1,000 men.

The Finns acknowledged Russian troops had made slight gains on the mainland off the Bay of Viborg and had captured an island in the Pitkaeranta Archipelago in Lake Ladoga.

Welles Found Facts—But No Peace

Continued from Page 1

full information Mr. Welles has obtained from the protagonists of Europe's drama may well prove decisive valuable if and when the time does come for a peace move to be made by America with some prospect of success.

Italy: In Rome, Mr. Welles found Premier Mussolini prepared, and in fact anxious, to assist in the furtherance of peace. Italy genuinely desires the conclusion of an early peace—but by no means unconditionally, the Italian Government is not neutral, as it has frequently proclaimed, but non-belligerent. This is not mere phraseology, it means that Premier Mussolini has certain objectives, certain war or peace aims, which he wants to realize either during or soon after the close of this conflict.

If possible, Italy would infinitely prefer to achieve these aims without entering the war. The Italian people definitely do not want war. The martial spirit which one felt in the air there two or three years ago has almost entirely disappeared. The starch has gone out of most of the Blackshirts since their incorporation in the Army. Anti-German feeling is freely expressed among the people. But pro-Axis talk is prevalent in official quarters in Rome. Clearly this Rome-Berlin club is being waved at present for a purpose.

What are Italy's objectives? Broadly speaking, they are to extend the Fascist Mediterranean Empire a stage further. After Ethiopia, after Albania, Signor Mussolini wants at least a foothold in Tunisia, a hand in the Suez Canal, a good grip on Djibuti, and, most of all, a stronger naval position in the Mediterranean.

How is all this to be obtained except by weakening Britain's hold—in Malta, at Gibraltar, at Suez, and elsewhere?

These demands—which naturally were not presented to Mr. Welles in Rome, but which are ambitions underlying all of Premier Mussolini's foreign policy—are, of course, far too sweeping to permit any possibility that the Allies could grant even part of them.

But Britain and France would like to assure the continuation of Italian neutrality, though not at such price. Accordingly the question arises:

Will the Duce throw his lot with Herr Hitler in hopes of gaining his ends through the defeat of France and Britain?

Apparently he is himself still undecided—he wants to be very sure of himself before taking any irrevocable step.

Furthermore he cannot act alone—not any more. The Royal Family, the Vatican, the Army—even public opinion—all have to be reckoned with in the Italy of 1940. Signor Mussolini is still the supreme force, but he is not the sole force in Italy. This fact is likely to be a vital one for later developments in Europe.

Germany: In Berlin, the dominant impression is that the Nazi chiefs are apparently genuinely convinced that they have at least a fair chance of winning the war.

In support of this they say, first of all, of course, for propaganda purposes, that they must—and they mean must—win because they know they will be utterly destroyed if they don't. German propaganda has wholly succeeded in pounding this irremediably into the minds of the German people. Any Allied hopes of eradicating it by pamphlet raids are obviously futile.

Actually the reason the Nazi leaders, as distinguished from the people, really believe they have a chance to win is because they are opposed only by Britain and France, whereas in 1914 to 1918 there were dozens of Allies against them.

They point out that Italy and Japan are very friendly, to say the least, and, most of all, they are convinced that the pact with the Soviets will prove decisive in the end. All indications are that they believe they can organize supplies of all sorts from Russia on a huge scale within a year or so, and they undoubtedly have reserves to carry them over the interim period.

It is perfectly true that the people in Germany are suffering from food rationing and other restrictions. The hardships to which the Germans are submitting go far beyond anything the British or French even dream of as yet. But they are submitting to them, without even a thought of revolt. They can live, and to all appearances are perfectly willing to go on living, for many months, perhaps even years, on bread which is plentiful and not bad, potatoes, which appear abundant, occasional vegetables that are hard to get, meat once a week, practically no fat except a meager ration of butter. Almost no coffee of which the Germans are particularly fond, Ersatz (substitute) tea, and that rare, an egg or two a month if one is fortunate (more eggs are to be had in the rural district, but this refers to Berlin and the larger cities) and no milk, except for children or people with pull.

Munition and national defense workers fare much better, and the Army is obviously well fed. This is the true picture, however, of the majority of middle class townsfolk.

"But we will endure it all gladly if it will help us and our Führer to smash England," one mild German, who is not a Nazi—said to me in Berlin.

I am inclined to think it would be idle in the extreme to count on any cracking up or revolt in Germany in the visible future. Only after the Nazi Reich has suffered a major defeat can one expect any overturning from within—to attempt to base a war policy on anything else is wishful thinking of the worst sort. At present the Army is in the saddle and getting things pretty much its own way. The people are, for the most part, wrapped up in a wordy blackout of incredible hypnotic ignorance of the truth.

The Reich "Demands": Behind the smoke screen of alleged extreme demands laid down in Berlin during Mr. Welles' visit—such as that Britain must be made to give Malta to Italy, Gibraltar to Spain, Singapore to Japan—it is very possble that Mr. Welles himself was talked to with relative moderation in the sense that the Nazis may have avowed a readiness to make peace roughly on the basis of the status quo. There is even some indication that Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop talked magnanimously of Germany's willingness to re-establish a small "independent Poland" and a reduced "protected Czechoslovakia." Neither the two Nazi leaders themselves, however, nor Mr. Welles had for a single moment any illusions about peace terms such as these. All three knew there was not the slightest chance of the Allies accepting them.

"Finish the Job": In Paris, Mr. Welles had this emphatically confirmed to him not only by Premier Daladier, whose authority seems to be steadily growing, but also by numerous other parliamentary and political leaders including the opposition chief Socialist, Léon Blum. The French, from peasant to Premier, have one over-brooding thought: This job has got to be done, let's get on with it, and this time let's do it thoroughly so it won't have to be repeated. "Il faut en finir."

The Poles: Mr. Welles sprang a mild surprise in Paris by seeing Premier Wladislaw Sikorski and Foreign Minister August Zaleski. Their views on a future Poland will be helpful to President Roosevelt when the time for a peace move arrives, but they are of little immediate importance. Poland was the occasion of the war—it is not the real issue.

Force and Law: The real issue, as it is being defined to Mr. Welles in London, is whether mankind can first overcome the belief that military force is power, that might makes right, and then go on to the next and most essential step of setting up a system whereby law really rules nations, and international anarchy and its outcome—war—are outlawed in fact, and not just in word.

In London, Mr. Welles found this issue and its problems well to the fore, alongside the more presiding questions of war policy, of Finland and Russia, of the Far Eastern situation, of Anglo-Italian friction, and of Anglo-American relations. All these are sure to play a big part in the London talks.

It is certain that the British people, as well as their leaders, are in this war with a bulldog determination and grimness, and there will be no letup until victory is won. Perhaps the English do not yet fully realize the difficulties that may lie ahead of them—it is not the English way to look very far ahead—but it will be apparent to Mr. Welles that they have a deep faith in the rightness of their cause, and a tranquil confidence in its ultimate triumph which no temporary setbacks will shake more than momentarily.

These are the broad lines, then, of the European situation as Mr. Welles has found it in his tour of Rome, Berlin, Paris, and London. They represent general impressions, it is true. The details that fill in the picture remain Mr. Welles' well-kept secret. But in its essentials it is pretty much the same picture as that which will be taken back to President Roosevelt when his Listener-at-Large leaves here later this week on his homeward journey.

Chamberlain Restates British Peace Aims

By the Associated Press

London, March 12

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain reiterated publicly today that the British peace aims are "freedom and security for ourselves and the small Nations of Europe" and restoration of the "independence of the Poles and Czechs."

Mr. Chamberlain asked voters in a Leeds by-election to express "the national unity behind these aims" by supporting the House of Commons candidacy of J. J. C. Henderson, a Conservative Party nominee.

"We demand tangible proof that such pledges and assurances as are essential to the future peace and wellbeing of Europe will be fulfilled," he wrote in a letter to Mr. Henderson.

Finns Firm Against Sell-Out in Moscow

Continued from Page 1

tions of war or peace were punctuated five times by the air raid sirens. This in itself seems somewhat to confuse the issue and, if anything, add weight to the argument in favor of the war's continuation.

The fact that much of the Helsingfors population spent its day with nothing to do but sit in bomb-proof shelters also gave plenty of time to discuss events.

While the public at large believes peace unlikely, press comment in general today was reserved and noncommittal, and though the press here as in any wartime country is controlled and censored it is hard to detect anywhere a definite line, although it would be high time for some such determined course to be adopted. For if peace has been decided on and the terms proposed by Russia accepted, it would take a considerable buildup, to say the least, to prepare the people to accept the fact.

Uncertainty Holds Sway

Indeed, one gets the impression that the Government itself is still uncertain how things will turn out.

None of the papers print anything even barely suggesting defeatism or resignation. Quite the contrary. They seem to encourage public opinion in the belief that the present negotiations are not over-important. Typical of the general tone and spirit is the statement in the evening paper, Svenska Pressen, in an editorial entitled "Without Stopping." It says:

"The news that a delegation headed by the Prime Minister is now in Moscow to discuss the possibility of peace and armistice with the Soviet Government does not cause any strong sensation here in our country.

"The very circumstance that the hostilities have not ceased even for the duration of the discussions themselves is eloquent as to their worth. We don't delude ourselves about an immediate peace at a time operations continue with undiminished intensity, and alarm sirens sound in Helsingfors even while the peace proposals are being considered.

Must Be Debated

"All citizens also know that any agreement of this kind must have the agreement of the Government and Parliament.

"Nothing has yet been altered despite the trip to Moscow. The territorial losses we have sustained in three months of war are very small. They represent but an insignificant part of the country's total area.

"No town has fallen. We will have everything we require for effective warfare. Our Army has not yet suffered a single heavy defeat. Our fighting capacity and man power are unimpaired. The prospects of help from abroad are greater and more certain than ever."

Finns Are Firm

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 12 (AP)—The agrarian newspaper Ilkka, published at Vaasa, Finland, said editorially:

"If peace proposals at this stage mean submission by Finland and slicing up her territory, then nothing else can come into question except continuation of the fight. . . . The plain fact of the matter is that we do not want to stretch out the present situation a day longer than absolutely necessary.

"The near future will show to what extent there is a real will to peace on the part of our enemy or to what extent it is only a feeler."

The newspaper Kaleva of Oulu said:

"In Finland there can be discerned not the least desire to submit even to earlier demands of the Soviets, still less to those more severe than before, reportedly proposed by Moscow. . . . We will not submit to demands which can be interpreted as submission to dictation by the aggressor against our land."

Just a Cleanup

MOSCOW, March 12 (AP)—The Russian press ignored British Prime Minister Chamberlain's pledge of Allied aid to Finland, paid little attention to the conflict, and printed only these terse comments:

"The U. S. S. R. is liquidating an anti-Soviet base, and simultaneously assisting the Finnish people and the Finnish Peoples' Government liberate themselves from the hateful White Finnish Government," said today's issue of Trud, organ of trade unions.

In general the tone of this comment has not changed recently.

The Helsingfors Government frequently is referred to as a "bloody band of British-French servants."

A Rome 'Visitor'

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, Finland's former President, left by train last night for Rome where Finnish circles expected he would seek to see Premier Benito Mussolini.

The Finnish leader came here suddenly by air on March 8 and went to the Foreign Office today to determine whether Adolf Hitler might receive him.

Authorized sources declined comment on what they called "the private visits" of the former President.

Several Offers Sent By Britain to Finns

By the Associated Press

London, March 12

The British Government has sent a number of communications to Finland offering assistance on an enlarged scale, Foreign Office sources disclosed today.

These sources refused to say when the first note was sent, but they emphasized that the communications began "well before" the start of the Russian-Finnish peace negotiations.

Government sources disclosed that no appeal had been received from Finland in the past 12 hours, and that, "so far as we know," peace talks were continuing in Moscow.

Raid by Chinese Pirates On Portuguese Isle Fails

MACAO, March 12 (AP)—An attempt by Chinese pirates to seize cargo vessels in the inner harbor of this island port opposite Hong Kong was frustrated yesterday by a Portuguese patrol boat which exchanged shots with the maurauders and drove their launch ashore.

Several of the pirates, some of whom were wounded, were arrested as they attempted to escape.

£5,500 for Ambulances Gift of Mellon's Son

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The London Red Cross Fund has received £5,500 from Paul Mellon, son of Andrew Mellon, to buy 10 ambulances for use in France. The gift, it was announced, was made in memory of his father.

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Can Finland Fight On? Its Strategy Analyzed

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Viborg, according to the Russian High Command, has been encircled.

If that is so, its fall may only be a matter of days—provided, that is, that the fighting is not interrupted by some peace agreement. What would the fall of Viborg portend? Would it spell the doom of the gallant Finnish Republic?

Russia is attempting to secure both ends of the chain of Karelian Isthmus defenses. The western end—Viborg—now is in its grasp. The eastern end—Taipale—is still in Finnish hands.

If Russia could accomplish this movement, and then, by a "pincers" method, surround Finnish forces in the defenses before they could successfully withdraw, it would indeed be a severe blow for the Finns.

Such a movement is what the Germans did so successfully in Poland, and there can be no doubt that Russian strategy is now being conducted by German military theorists.

But the difference between Russian and German troops on the one hand, and Finnish and Polish troops on the other hand, preclude another repetition of the Polish debacles.

Orderly Retreat

Well trained, well led troops can retire in good order from untenable positions, inflicting heavy loss as they move back to other prepared positions. That is what the Finns are doing, taking advantage of the natural obstacles.

Actually, the greatest successes of the Russians in the Karelian Isthmus have been in the Summa sector where fewer lakes and streams are found.

It is logical to suppose that with continued pressure the Karelian Isthmus line would be evacuated. Should the Red Army break through, it must push northward to Lake Saimaa in order to drive a wedge through the vital area of Finland.

A secondary defensive position has been established by the Finns along the Saimaan Canal—facing eastward. Ability to hold this line, which is interwoven with the lake system of that region, will prevent an advance through the coastal region in which Helsingfors is located. It will also require fewer men to garrison this shorter line.

That is, assuming that the Finns can prevent the Russian attempt to turn this line from the foothold which they have gained on the north shore of Viborg Bay.

While the mass attacks along and through the Mannerheim Line hold the spotlight, the Russians are continuing their attacks in other areas.

Strategically, Finland is still intact, but the Russian wave continues to sweep further across the country, and in some quarters the waters have not ebbed completely, nor are they likely to. It swept up to the Nurmes railway; it approached the railhead at Kemijaervi; and though it has been beaten back, it still maintains a stubborn hold here and there at places which will offer points d'appui for a resumed advance.

No Doubt of Drives

That the Russians will make these advances if the undeclared war should continue there is no doubt. From the north and from the east drives will be made for all railheads, with the ultimate objective of capturing the rail line coming into Finland near Kemi.

Any complete seizure of these strategic main supply lines would permit Russia to separate Finnish forces and then defeat them in detail. Complete subjugation of the Finnish peoples may be the goal of Joseph Stalin, and it is possible that his strategic vision looks beyond the lovely land of Finland to a Norwegian port on the Atlantic.

Narvik would be a prize worth paying a high price for.

Russia would presumably continue to push from the north, east, and south, and strangle Finland when and if it cuts the railroads from Helsingfors to Kemi.

If Viborgs falls, Russia would have other battles to fight as long as the Finnish Army is not destroyed or does not collapse.

A well organized army can carry a fighting line backward as well as forward. This is exactly what the Finns are doing. They will be aided by nature, both topographically and climatically.

The present season now brings its soft snows that bury roads and tracks feet deep and tend to forbid progress, even by skiing. Then come the thaws which are the best barrier against mechanized assaults. Lakes and swollen rivers will assist.

Yet More Is Needed

Yet every sound strategist knows that one cannot put one's faith in truces imposed by natural obstacles. Wars are won by overcoming such handicaps; and the pages of history are full of cases where positions have been lost through reliance on natural "invincibility."

Finland needs immediate assistance. It is a daily statement, but must be repeated and heeded, ere it is too late.

It has already received a number of fighting planes, but she needs many more. It must have protection against the repeated air attacks of the Russians. For some time now the Finnish headquarters at Rovaniemi have been repeatedly bombed. These attacks against Army direction centers can prove to be disastrous. The Russians have also dropped parachutists, provided with arms and dynamite.

Such attacks have been directed against the Army headquarters and the Hasparanda - Uleaborg Railway, which is the lifeline that connects Finland with Sweden and the world beyond. If its were provided with a sufficiency of modern fighter and bomber planes, Finland could deal with this and other threats adequately.

Guns and Planes

It must be supplied with anti-aircraft guns to control the use of aircraft on the battlefield, where they do fatal damage before the fighter airplanes of the defense can cope with them. These should be easy to supply; it is the smaller caliber guns that are required.

If supplies of such guns were on hand, in addition to ample numbers of fighter and bomber airplanes, Finland would be in a fair way to bid defiance to the Russian Air Force, and their assault tactics would be robbed of a factor that might make the difference between success and failure.

And of course it must have more men. It is sheer delusion to imagine Finland continuing through the summer in the same way that it has done to date.

Mass and war potential will tell in the end. If human beings can be driven to advance, regardless of snow or thaw, the Russians will not recognize any truce in the elements.

One thing in which Russia is rich is human material, and it will be used as dispassionately as its vast stores of tanks, guns, shells, and planes.

Manpower 50 to 1

A consensus of military opinion seems to indicate that at least six infantry divisions—about 100,000 men—mechanized units, artillery, and ammunition, and a minimum of 500 combat planes are needed if Finland is to survive until spring. If the same type of pressure continues, this amount will have to be automatically replaced. The odds in manpower at the present time are approximately 50 to 1.

Baron Mannerheim has stated that the Finnish Army will destroy the country as they evacuate before letting it fall into Russian hands, and it is likely that the Finns would leave only a barren waste to the Russian invader.

There has been some talk about the Allies declaring war on Russia, capturing Murmansk, and seizing the Murmansk-Leningrad railway. This could be done, and would be a potent blow for Finland and against Russia.

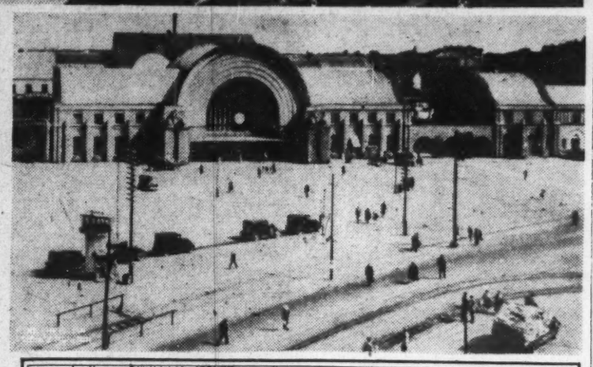
However, this is only one phase of the vast European situation, and of course must be so considered by the interested nations. Sweden and Norway are on the horns of a dilemma, and send men and materials without officially participating in the struggle.

Other nations send money. But all the money cannot take the place of manpower, and that is what Finland needs today.

From a purely military standpoint, the fall of Viborg would not be the end. Finland, shortening its lines, could continue a strategic retreat, and until beaten to earth in a small isolated section of the coastal region where it is hemmed in on all sides and deserted by all other nations, it will fight on and pray for expected, needed, adequate help from all nations in the world interested in maintaining its integrity.

Without such help the best strategy and tactics would avail nothing, and the fall of Viborg presage the doom of a gallant fighting nation.

If Viborg Falls—What Next?



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

A Guide to the Finnish-Russian Military Operations

Upper: Viborg Harbor as seen from the tower of the medieval castle fortress used by the Finns as military headquarters. The Russian troops have encircled Viborg, it is reported. Right center: The railroad station at Viborg. Lower left: A comprehensive map of the four main fronts in Finland. While the major Russian gains have been made on the Viborg front in the south, all fronts are reported active. Lower right: The Viborg front in detail with the second line of defense at which the Finns are expected to make their next stand to protect Helsingfors in the event of the fall of Viborg forces them to withdraw their forces.

South Africa Weathers Crisis With Nazi Extremists Quelled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—Having successfully weathered the severest political crisis of recent years South Africa is steering now into calmer waters, although the line dividing the opposition from the Government has become more strongly marked.

The most serious effect of former Premier Gen. James B. M. Hertzog's recent attack on the Government's war policy in the South African House of Assembly has been on General Hertzog himself and on his political followers.

The General's two speeches in defense of Hitlerism embarrassed even his most loyal supporters. It is regarded as likely that some of the wide influence he enjoyed will go to the National Party, with a Republican platform, led by Dr. Daniel F. Malan, with whom the Hertzog Group has concluded a "working agreement." The future of this Afrikaner bloc in South Africa seems to lie with the more extremist elements.

But although General Hertzog's speeches went beyond those of the opposition element whom he himself had previously labeled "pro-Nazi," nevertheless, in a negative way, the former Premier is expected still to play an important part in restraining the Afrikaner element from impulsive legislation should it ever be returned to power.

Already as a condition of his co-operation with the Malan group, he has insisted that there shall be no attempt to form a South African Republic on a "snap vote" in Parliament. This is a blow to extremists like Gen. J. C. G. Kemp, and J. G. Strydom who have proclaimed their intention of seeking to sever the Dominion's connection with the British Commonwealth of Nations at the first possible opportunity.

In the agreement between General Hertzog and Dr. Malan there is a clause which states:

"The Party acknowledges that a republic can be achieved only on the broad basis of the Nation's will and with full regard to the equal language and cultural rights of the two sections of the European population. In accordance with this principle it is provided that this constitutional change can be brought about only in terms of a special and definite mandate from the majority of European voters and not merely as the result of a Parliamentary majority which may be obtained at a general election."

It is considered unlikely that anything will happen to place the Hertzog-Malan combination in power for at least three years, the remainder of the term for which the present Government was elected.

If, as is expected, Dr. Malan becomes undisputed leader of the opposition, many of the M. P.'s who have backed General Hertzog with their votes, if not with their convictions, are considered likely to take the first opportunity of joining those who stand behind General Smuts.

Government Stronger

The Government's position has been strengthened and its success in its first real test in the House recently has increased the feeling of confidence in the country.

The disclosures made in Parliament of what were described as "the inefficiency and neglect" existing in the Union's Defense Department before the outbreak of war have startled South Africa. For some months it has been suspected that when General Smuts took over, conditions from the point of view of military preparedness were unsatisfactory.

The Government has done its best during the past four or five months to repair these deficiencies, and the dangers to which the Union had been exposed are said to have been largely eliminated.

Before General Hertzog resigned his Government had produced a defense scheme involving £6,000,000 which Parliament sanctioned. That was 18 months ago.

On Jan. 25 this year J. H. Hofmeyer, the Minister of Finance, revealed that up to the time of the reconstruction of the Cabinet last September none of this money had been spent.

Today the Government is spending £35,000 a day on the reorganization of the Nation's defenses.

Mme. Chiang Warns the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Western nations, especially the United States, face an irreparable loss of prestige in the Orient if they allow Japan to go on trampling their rights, wrans Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

"How can the Western nations escape being parties to the Japanese debauchery in China, and their own undoing in Asia," asks the American-educated wife of China's Generalissimo, "if they do nothing to stop it; and especially if, on the other hand, they go on providing Japanese with the materials to continue it?"

Madame Chiang expresses surprise over the lack of vigorous opposition to Japan. In her view, Japanese militarists are chiefly responsible for loosing on the world today's orgy of lawlessness.

"The Democratic Allies," she adds, "are either fighting aggression, no matter where it is, or they are not fighting it as such, anywhere."

China will survive, and already has rendered Japan incapable of menacing other powers, according to Madame Chiang. Her statement came in her letter from Chungking, China's Provisional Capital, to Charles V. Vickrey, President of the Golden Rule Foundation.

The Bankhead Brief Case —It Contains Lunch

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—That brown leather case Speaker William B. Bankhead carries to the Capitol every day is not filled with important State papers—it's his lunch.

Although he is a "favorite son" candidate for the Presidency and already holds one of the Nation's most powerful political offices, the Speaker, like many an American workingman, always carries his lunch to work. It is packed for him by Mrs. Bankhead.

Britain Refuses War Jurisdiction Of World Court

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Great Britain notified the League of Nations yesterday it was not prepared to accept jurisdiction of the Hague Court in disputes arising out of events occurring "at a time when His Majesty's Government is involved in hostilities."

The notification was made in a letter from Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax to Mr. Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League.

Britain accepted the Court's jurisdiction for a 10-year period in February, 1930, and Lord Halifax accepted it for a further five years subject to the wartime reservation.

Italy Seeks to Hold Center of 'Peace' Stage

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 12—The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, on leaving here last night after talks with heads of both the State and the Vatican, left behind an Italy generous in newspaper acclaim, but meanwhile negotiating hopefully toward an economic settlement with Britain.

Evidence of this caution and self-discipline can be read between the lines of copious Italian newspaper reports on Herr von Ribbentrop's visit, on its reception in the world capitals, and on the Finnish crisis. The reason is that Italy is determined to take a hand in any constructive peace making. But if any bold line of action is contemplated by the heads of this government, it remains well concealed.

Surprise of Visit

The surprise of the visit was Herr von Ribbentrop's long interview with Luigi Cardinal Maglioni, Papal Secretary of State, an unusual proceedings for distinguished visitors to the Pope. The interest of the Vatican in opening up all possible lines of negotiation looking toward an eventual settlement, in the opinion of students of Vatican policy, must have proved so strong as to outweight the many differences that tended to keep the two parties on uneasy terms.

By the same token it is pointed out that the German Government, which stands to gain by any peace initiative, appears to have found it profitable not to permit differences to stand between itself and any possible source of support for parallel action.

Talks With Vatican

It is presumed that the talks at the Vatican were tentative and exploratory in character, though no authoritative information is available. The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore-Romano, confined itself mainly to stating that the visit was arranged at the request of the German Government. The balance sheet of Herr von Ribbentrop's visit, therefore, appears to be one of modest and tentative proportions.

By the timing of the visit, by the abundance of stories in the Italian press calculated to show that Italy once again is the center of the peace making, this Government is seeking to keep itself in the limelight of the peace talks—a position which it is anxious to retain for future purposes.

By many press references to conciliation of a broader scope, which might arise from the Finnish settlement, Italy has prepared itself for any eventualities.

The general thought is that whatever discussions may have taken place, the future of Central Europe and the relations between Italy, Germany, and Russia thereto remain exclusively the business of the negotiators themselves.

Meanwhile, in the somewhat more restrained reception for the German Minister than would have been the case in pre-war days, a note of reserve and a business-like atmosphere was introduced into the proceedings.

Those lining the street outside the station appeared to consist chiefly of members of the local Fascist groups, rather than the general public. These had been ordered by posted notices, the day before, to report at headquarters in civilian clothes on the morning of March 10 two hours before the arrival of the German party.

This well disciplined crowd politely applauded the visitor with handclapping and refraining from any bravos or characteristic Italian ebullience.

The Rome Visit

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Sumner Welles' European trip today was ranked by the authoritative Fascist commenator, Virginio Gayda, as foremost among the topics discussed by Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in their conferences of the past two days.

Signor Gayda, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, also supported the general belief that Herr Von Ribbentrop had talked about relations between Italy and Russia, saying that "the inexplicable hostile attitude taken by Soviet Russia (toward Italy) now has been somewhat rectified."

Foreign observers had conjectured that the German Foreign Minister, who also conferred with Pope Pius XII, would seek to bring Rome and Moscow closer politically because of the existence of the German-Soviet pact.

Pope's Anniversary

VATICAN CITY, March 12 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, observed the first anniversary of his coronation today with a pontifical mass.

In a place of honor among the envoys entering the reserved interior of the Basilica was Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican Court. He sat with Mrs. Taylor.

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—Reichführer Adolph Hitler today telegraphed Pope Pius XII felicitations on the first anniversary of his coronation.

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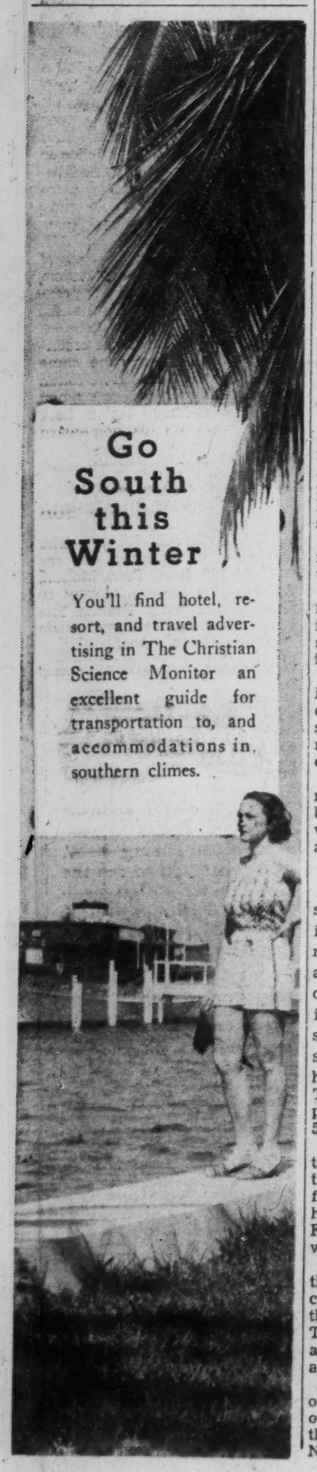
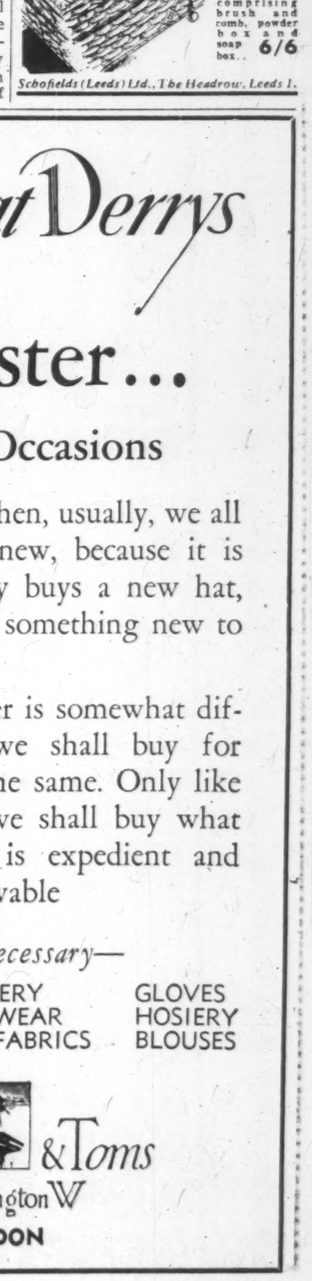
A pink-and-blue world of baby things, tucked away all by itself in the new extension on the first floor. Here, assistants who know their job inside out, will smooth over all the difficulties and perplexities of choosing baby's wardrobe; here, you will find everything that baby wants, even to furnishing the nursery.
Wicker Hamper Basket trimmed with organdie and satin bows, in dainty shades.... 52/6
Toilet Set, comprising brush and comb, powder box and soap box.. 6/6
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.


Go South this Winter
You'll find hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor an excellent guide for transportation to, and accommodations in, southern climes.


.....at Derrys
for Easter...
and Spring Occasions
Easter is a time when, usually, we all wear something new, because it is Spring. Everybody buys a new hat, or a new coat, or something new to greet the Sun!
This year Easter is somewhat different, but we shall buy for Spring just the same. Only like the old Saxons, we shall buy what we need: What is expedient and allowable
Things necessary—
COATS MILLINERY GLOVES
SHOES UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
SKIRTS DRESS FABRICS BLOUSES
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Mexican Government Opposes Reopening Parochial Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Demand for the reopening of Roman Catholic church schools through the repeal of Article 3 of the Constitution has met with opposition from Government and intellectual circles here. The demand was made recently at Guadalajara, Jalisco, by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, presidential candidate who is running on a conservative ticket.

General Almazan, whose strength is now great and who obviously has the backing of the Roman Catholics, for the first time openly took up the challenge laid down in the Socialist education bill, passed as an amendment to Article 3. His speech was more belligerent than any made previously and was occupied solely with the educational reform which he described as 'a barbarous regulation which constitutes a national shame and exposes us to the ridicule of all civilized countries." Guadalajara is the center of the old "Cristero" zone where religious outbreaks occurred in the '20s.

"It is necessary," said the candidate, "that the attacks against the family (through Socialist education) be ended forever. Justice, the national welfare, and public opinion demand that Article 3 and its absurd amendment disappear from our laws, in which they should never have been included.

Only One Means to End

"To achieve this, there is only one means, to truly will it, to oppose whoever conspires against the welfare of Mexico, to manifest an unbreakable and constant wish, not to tolerate criminal indifference. In one word, to see that all Mexicans comply with their duty as citizens and as men. I call upon Guadalajara to prove that public opinion is far from being dead, and to arise, decided to organize and demand respect for the popular will, which is the essential mandate of every democracy."

Such words take no cognizance of the fact that Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, the Administration's candidate, has been assuring Roman Catholics that the Socialist education will in no way interfere with religion in the home and his promises that there will be no religious persecution during his regime.

The Almazan call to arise against Article 3 also ignores the reassuring words of President Cardenas who has said that the new education will in no way interfere with the teachings in the home. In effect, the Almazan speech seizes upon the religious issue as a political banner to win new converts to his cause. In a land, and at a time when such events as that of the recent massacre of 12 Sinarquistas can take place, it is apparent that the issue is highly inflammable. The Sinarquistas are a Roman Catholic union group who clashed with left wing agrarians at Santa Cruz Galeana, Guanajuato.

Protest Reply Is Made

The speech was protested in Mexico City by the National Committee for Socialist Education which issued a lengthy reply. It defended the educational reform as a necessity in order to give education here a definite philosophical and social orientation. A further motive was to prepare youth for continuance of the revolutionary program.

The committee accused General Almazan and his cohorts of being the "ideological heirs of the men who supported confessional education as the only system fit for the public. They are the same men who fought the constitutions of 1824, 1857, and 1917" in which all liberal reforms were made. They are, continued the reply, "conservative and counter-revolutionary enemies of the Socialist school and of the Cardenas program," who are using the educational issue to delude the public.

El Nacional, the Government newspaper replied in like terms, accusing the Almazanistas of being "indifferent to our social and human problems and favoring return of the abuses and inequalities of a backward era." The attacks against the education bill, it held, "reveal an ignorance of Mexican history and of the progress made by the popular classes which is shocking in men of affairs. Their retrograde philosophy and attacks belong to the nineteenth century, and not to the modern and liberal principles of this century." The editorial concluded that such men and their policies will carry the nation backward instead of forward.

Senate Rejects Amendment Aimed to Defeat Hatch Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Senate today rejected, 31 to 53, the Brown amendment to the Hatch bill which would have extended the ban on political activity to officers and stockholders having an interest of over $25,000 in corporations receiving benefits from the Federal Government.

Sponsors of the new Hatch bill, which would extend to State employees drawing salaries in whole or part from the Federal Government the same restrictions on political activity now extended to federal employees, voted against the Brown amendment. The amendment was advanced by opponents of the bill as a means of defeating it.

After the vote on the amendment the Senate had agreed to put aside the Hatch "clean politics" bill temporarily in view o fthe filibuster against it. Whether this tabling will kill it remains to be seen. The schedule calls for the Senate to take up the $922,864,688 Agricultural Department appropriation bill in place of the displaced Hatch measure.

Brown Leads Attack

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, leading the attack on proposed extension of the Hatch Act urged the Senate to give "the little fellows" the same consideration extended to "the big shots" in legislation to reform political practices.

He argued the Senate should not extend the Hatch Act ban on "pernicious" political activity by Federal employees to State employees paid in whole or part by Federal funds, if it did not blanket other "beneficiaries" of the Government under the same restriction. He insisted his amendment must be enacted if Congress was to insure equal treatment of rich and poor.

The ideal of political purity, Senator Brown argued, can be better achieved by passage of his amendment than of Senator Hatch's proposal to strike out against "petty contributions" by low-paid State employees.

Opposes Thomas Plan

He cited a pending amendment by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, to bar participants in political campaigns from accepting appointive offices for two years as illustrative of "the injustice" of treatment accorded to the rich and poor.

Senator Thomas' amendment, he said, would exempt Cabinet members and Ambassadors from the ban, although they are "great big contributors" to political campaigns. He told the Senate the original Hatch Act and the pending amendments would take nearly 4,000,000 citizens — Federal and State employees—"out of circulation, not because of pernicious political activity but legitimate political activity."

"How far are we going?" he asked.

"We're fishing for minnows while the sharks and barracuda are left alive," cut in Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana.

Meanwhile, Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York recommended that the bill be completely rewritten, and that merit systems be set up in the states to operate under the Civil Service Commission.

"There would be no politics in a merit system," he said.

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DRAKE'S CAKES

GUARANTEED FRESH

Wax 'Skidability' Told by Robot

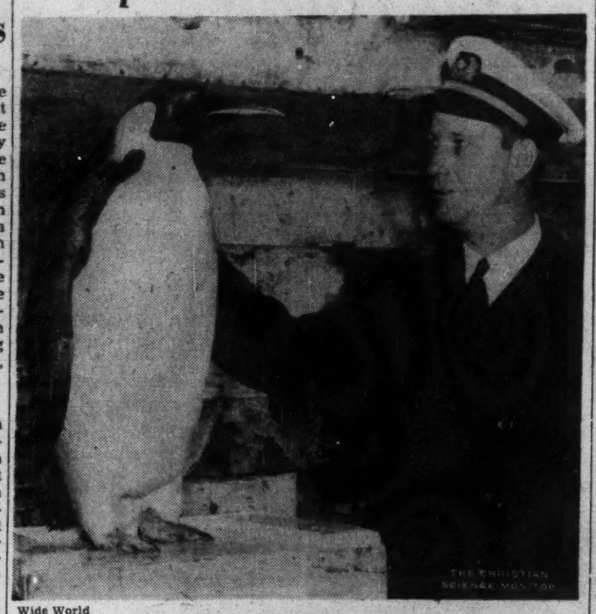
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse engineers have a robot the job of which is continually to mimic a man skidding on a polished floor. No banana peels are involved in the skids and the whole project is entirely in accord with orthodox research. The robot is a "stand-in" used to measure the "skidability" of floor waxes, disclosing how easily a person may slip on various kinds of wax, and how far the slip will carry him.

It's part of a Westinghouse campaign against accidents. Devised by Edgar C. Barnes, the wax-tester is built like a miniature bob-sled, its eight-inch wood base supported on three small leather runners. When a 100-lb. weight is placed on the sled the load is carried by the runners much as the weight of an average person is distributed over the soles of his shoes.

When pulled by a spring balance across a waxed surface, the sled measures the amount of pressure required both to start it and keep it moving. It tells how easily one may slip and how far the skid will carry him. The robot was tugged over many kinds of waxes until the engineers found one upon whose glossy surface the sled required more than 100 pounds of pull to start it sliding and about 100 pounds to keep it sliding. Other waxes offered only about half as much resistance to slipping.

Up From Down Under



Wide World

Penguin Headed for National Zoo

Chief Officer Ernest Prather of the Santa Clara is pictured with the emperor penguin, "Dugan," sent by the Byrd Expedition to Washington. The bird is named for Pat Dugan, a member of the crew of the North Star, one of the Byrd supply ships, which brought the bird to a Chilean port.

New Varieties Displayed At New York Flower Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Curtains were drawn back on the delicate, full-scented kingdom of the flowers, revealing a fairyland of vari-colored gardens, splashing fountains and pleasant vistas as the twenty-seventh annual International Flower Show opened at Grand Central Palace today.

This year's exhibition marks the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Horticultural Society of New York, co-conductors of the display with the New York Florists Club. After the opening today, the show will be open the rest of the week from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

To the staccato of hammers and the flash of photographers' bulbs, the finishing touches were put on the 278 main competitive events, ranging from large gardens covering 1,200 feet of floor space to single specimens of flowers and blooms.

Prizes in cash for professionals and silver and gold plate and other awards for amateurs are offered in all of the events. Special additional awards include the International Flower Show gold medals for exhibits of outstanding merit, and the gold medal of the American Rock Garden Society for the best rock garden.

Garden clubs are well represented. The Garden Club of America's display presents executed problems in city community gardens; the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State develops "children's gardens" as their theme, and the Garden Club of New Jersey displays model gardens and accessories.

Two feathery yellow gardens, one featuring the acacias of Miss M. L. Constable, the other those of S. Z. Mitchell, greet the visitor first on the ground floor. Others offering large exquisite gardens replete with rare blooms, rocks and pools are Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. William Zeigler, Jr., Col. R. H. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, and Mrs. H. E. Manville.

Rose lovers will have a field day at the palace display, with roses holding the limelight Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, when the various rose exhibitions are judged. One display against a background of pale green velvet, will feature three types of newer roses: "R. M. S. Mary," a salmon pink; "Golden Rapture," a butter yellow, and "Lucile Hill," a luscious pink. Both grownups and children will be interested in another new rose, the "Pinnochio."

Orchids in their natural tropical setting are presented in three commercial displays, with $15,000 worth of these corsage queens in one group.

Among the exhibits of special botanical interest is the display of hardy ferns on the third floor of the palace, presented by the New York Botanical Garden.

Japanese Hold Dr. Sun's City On Anniversary

HONG KONG, March 12 (AP)—The fifteenth anniversary of the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, today found Japanese troops consolidating their gains in and around his birthplace, Chungshan.

They sought to establish a local governing body and indications were that they did not intend to withdraw as they did last October 11, on Sun Yat-Sen's birthday. On that occasion, the Japanese announced they were withdrawing as a token of respect for Sun's memory.

The Chungshan area was last invaded March 5 when troops were landed under covering fire from warships in the Pearl River south of Canton.

The anniversary today was observed as a general holiday in Chungking, provisional capital of the Chinese Government. The date also was the first anniversary of the National "Spiritual Mobilization" movement.

Chinese papers lauded Sun's "unyielding spirit," which they said was presently exemplified by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Atlanta to Show Flowers of April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—This year's Dogwood Festival, to be held April 16-24, will include an open-air flower show like those often seen in English towns in the spring and early summer.

The great variety of spring flowers sold every year on Atlanta's streets, the first signs of which appear early in March, has led to the development of this idea of concentrating these flowers at strategic points to enhance the display of dogwood.

Street dancing, several programs of classic dancing, and a barbecue and dance on the final evening are scheduled for the City's nine days of open house. There will be a parade staged by the Garden Clubs, the Annual Georgia Garden Clubs' Tour, which includes visits to nearby cities, a tour of the famed Dunway Gardens, at Newnan, and a series of tableaux arranged by the Atlanta Theater Guild.

The Metropolitan Opera season in Atlanta coincides with the week end of the Dogwood Festival, bringing a considerable number of artists of first rank to the City in its most beautiful time of the year. The City Auditorium has been sold out for every performance of the opera season.

Failure to Settle Strike Prompts Liquidation Plan

PITTSBURGH, March 12 (AP)—Collapse of peace negotiations with striking employees prompted stockholders of the Crandall, McKenzie, Henderson Cleaning & Dyeing Corporation to authorize liquidation of the $500,000 concern by the management "at its discretion if deemed advisable."

Chief Counselor Ralph Frank announced the action yesterday followed a complete breakdown of negotiations to end the strike which has been in effect since last July. Operations at the 35-year-old firm's two plants have been suspended since the walkout.

"The management made its penultimate concession last week," declared Attorney Frank, "when it offered to distribute 25 per cent of its profits on a pro rata basis to employees in an effort to operate, and this was rejected."

Twenty-four driver-salesmen, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor International Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers, held out for a straight 10 per cent commission and a $10-a-week guarantee—the demand Mr. Frank reported stalemated negotiations throughout the long strike period.

"The tragedy of the situation," asserted the attorney, "was that production workers and the clerical force, numbering more than 150, had no part in the controversy."

The Crandall, McKenzie, Henderson Corporation did a business of approximately $250,000 in 1937 and 1938, with a net profit equal to 65 and 25 cents a share, respectively. Last year, however, when the strike occurred, net profit dropped to $1,936.30.

Symphony Group Formed in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Ga. — North Georgia has taken another step forward in cultural development by the organization of a little symphony orchestra of 20 members, under the direction of John Wesley Craft, Director of Music in this city and conductor of the Gainesville High School orchestra, as President and Conductor.

For several years Gainesville has supported a choir of more than 300 members and it is expected that this new organization will prove a valuable supplement to the work of the choir.

Frank Report Is Urged For Use of G. O. P.

Continued from Page 1

of the New Deal or its concrete alternative to the New Deal. This unresolved problem is illustrated by statements from Representative Stephen Bolles of Wisconsin and Representative Frank Crowther of New York.

Short and Sweet

Says Mr. Bolles:

"If I were writing a Republican platform for 1940, I would make it less than one-half column long and I would simply call attention to the failures of experiment and our present financial condition."

Says Mr. Crowther:

"'That the Republican Party must give concrete evidence of assuming a liberal attitude will not be denied. No individual candidate or organization representative has as yet offered a constructive policy which would serve as an answer to the folks who ask, 'What have the Republicans to offer to remedy alleged defects in our national economy?'"

Now, while the Republican platform is important, it is the candidate who must be elected, and in the current issue of the United States News, David Lawrence, its editor, makes an appeal that the Republicans extend their search for a nominee actively beyond the several names now most frequently mentioned. Out of a nation of 130,000,000 persons must the Republicans, he asks, limit their selection to the half dozen aspirants who are prominent politically?

"Why," Mr. Lawrence wants to know, "should the Republican Party hesitate to look over the best fitted men in America and select one of them, irrespective of previous political background, and present to the American people a man sufficiently versed in the management of large affairs and sufficiently familiar with the problems of our times to carry the destinies of the Nation forward? Why must the country be offered a choice between men of only political ability?"

Two Good Men

On the basis of this test, Mr. Lawrence names Wendell Willkie and Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts. He describes Mr. Willkie as "an excellent speaker, a great debater, an honest, forthright individual against whom it can only be said that, after a successful career in the law in Ohio, he was selected for the management of a huge property requiring poise, good judgment, a capacity for administrative action and a talent for honesty and morality, so rare in public life today."

"But," Mr. Lawrence adds, "it will be said that Wendell Willkie is too straight-from-the-shoulder, too human, too indifferent to the wiles and intrigues of practical politics to be nominated, or that practical politics would reject a man with a public utility connection.

"Mr. Willkie's relationship to a public utility holding company ought not to be any more of a bar to his nomination than was Mr. Roosevelt's unfortunate directorship in a company which in the twenties lost money for so many of its investors. The truth is the Republican Party does not have the courage to pick either Mr. Roberts or Mr. Willkie, though each would make a great President of the United States."

Liberal, Fair—Honest

Mr. Justice Roberts is described as "liberal, fair, capable—above all, intellectually honest." And on the issue of whether any party should draft a presidential candidate from the Supreme Bench, Mr. Lawrence advances this view:

"Maybe we should not take men from the bench, but in circumstances such as are thrust upon us this year, when we are being told there is only one man and that he is indispensable, it may even be desirable to detach a man from the Supreme Court if only to prove that the United States of America can find another leader after two terms have been served by Mr. Roosevelt."

It is accurate to report that, at the present time, neither Mr. Justice Roberts nor Mr. Willkie are considered in any quarter to be serious contenders for the Republican nomination and unless the outlook radically changes their names are not expected to figure in the Philadelphia convention. This fact is not a reflection upon their qualifications. It might be considered a reflection upon the way presidential candidates are selected.

U. of Richmond Has Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

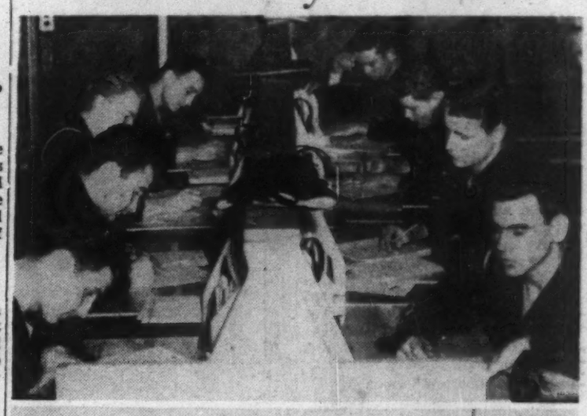
RICHMOND, Va.—The University of Richmond took a bow recently when the General Assembly of Virginia congratulated the institution on its 100 years as a chartered institution.

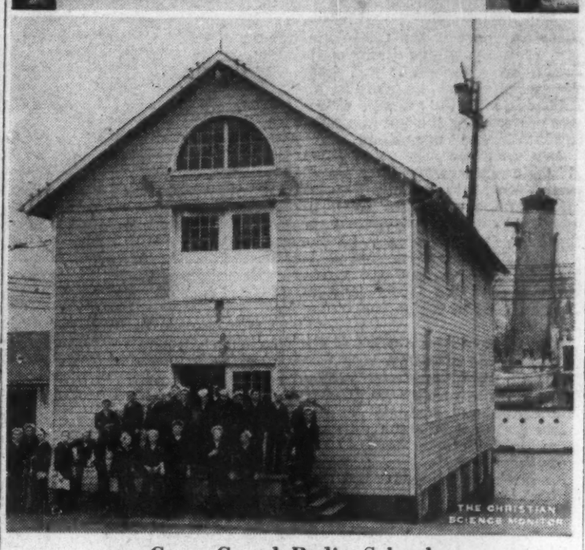
A photostatic copy of the original charter—dated March 4, 1840—was presented by Ashton Dovell, Speaker of the House, to Dr. F. W. Boatwright, president of the University.

University trustees gave a centennial dinner at which Dr. Boatwright spoke on "A Century of Chartered History." Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Rector of the board and Editor of the Richmond News Leader, presided. Among guests were Gov. James H. Price and many members of the General Assembly, including 16 who are alumni of the University.

Co-operating with State officials in arranging the exercises was a committee headed by Thomas W. Ozlin, member of the Virginia Corporation Commission and former President of the University's Alumni Council.

Sailors Study Air Waves





Coast Guard Radio School

Top: Students at their examinations. Bottom: School is housed in old sail loft building at Coast Guard Depot, Baltimore.

Seamen Enroll as Students In Coast Guard's Radio School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12—One hundred seamen from far-flung life-saving stations and major cutters and patrol vessels plying the Great Lakes and waters of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coasts are students in the first radio school of the Coast Guard Service, established here, Capt. Le Roy Reinburg, Commandant, has announced.

The course, which opened last month, will continue for six months. The graduates will then be assigned to duty aboard ships as radio operators, third class. For the successful candidates this will mean an almost doubling of pay, for the new rating calls for $55 monthly as against about $36 a month for seamen, first class.

The training course is designed to give an adequate supply of skilled radio operators and radio electricians to keep communication equipment at land stations and aboard ship functioning efficiently.

All students must master the art of sending and receiving messages and become expert in the care of transmitters, receivers and all the related equipment that goes to make up modern wireless and radio communication systems.

Class rooms have been set up in what is regarded as the oldest building on the Coast Guard reservation—a two-story frame structure that for nearly 40 years has served as a general warehouse and sail loft.

American 'Gestapo' Methods Charged by Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, charging violations of "the most fundamental civil rights," today accused law-enforcement agencies of having "investigated and catalogued" persons "who have committed no crime but whose economic and political views and activities may be obnoxious to the present incumbents of law-enforcement offices."

The Committee recommended that the Senate order an inquiry into wire-tapping and sound recording devices, the use of which, it said, "may lead to a variety of oppressions that may never reach the ears of the court."

Spy System Cited

Such investigative methods, the Committee declared, have become "especially dangerous" at present "because of the recent resurgency of a spy system conducted by government police." What government police were meant by this reference, whether Federal or State, was not explained.

Subsequently, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana, chairman, said the report was aimed at wire-tapping generally "whether by government agencies or private individuals."

The FBI, he said, would be subject to investigation "if they've done any wire-tapping."

The committee did not name the FBI in its recommendations to the Senate.

Its report included comment on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, headed by J. Edgar Hoover, which was made recently by Senator George Norris, Nebraska Independent, in protesting to Attorney General Jackson against arrests made by the G-men in Detroit in connection with alleged recruiting for the Spanish loyalist army.

The proposed investigation, the Committee said, will "provide a Congressional inquiry useful to ascertain, in the words of Senator Norris . . . 'whether the legitimate rights and liberties of any of our people have been frustrated and denied,' and will be useful to prevent activities whether by public or private spy systems which 'are going to bring into disrepute the methods of our entire system of jurisprudence,' and will help to insure that the activities of its officials and officers (are) kept within the bounds of civilized government.'"

See Danger to Labor

Discussing possible "oppressions" that may result from use of "unethical devices", the Committee declared:

"They may, for example, have the effect of increasing the power of law-enforcement agencies to oppress factory employes who are under investigation, not for any criminal action, but only by reason of their views and activities in regard to labor unions and other economic movements; this is no fanciful case—such investigations are a fact today.

"Wire tapping and dictographing are not likely to be eschewed by law-enforcement agencies which have, within the last six months, not hesitated to violate the most fundamental civil rights. . . ."

League Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—The American Civil Liberties Union, in a protest to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, warned today against the grave dangers of misleading and unfair listing in any compilation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of "persons active in any subversive activity or in movements detrimental to the internal security" of the country, as suggested in recent Congressional testimony by G-Man J. Edgar Hoover.

Such an index, warned Roger M. Baldwin, Director of the Union, in his letter to Mr. Jackson, could be used by the F. B I. to classify almost any organization in the country as unpatriotic. Religious groups, pacifists' organizations, labor unions, and minority political movements might be included in such a grouping, he suggested. "No requirement of the public safety in peace or war justifies any such activity," declared Mr. Baldwin.

The Union therefore called upon Mr. Jackson to verify whether or not the F. B. I. wsa gathering such an index and to destroy the material gathered if found to constitute an "impropriety." The existence of such an "index" in the hands of the G-men, argued Mr. Baldwin, is likely to lead to violations of civil rights.

The Union's fear of such an indexing is based on the statement by J. Edgar Hoover made before the House Committee on Appropriations considering the 1941 Appropriation bill in which Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying: "We have also initiated special investigations of persons reported upon as being active in any subversive activity or in movements detrimental to the internal security. In that connection we have a general index, arranged alphabetically and geographically, available at the Bureau, so that in the event of any greater emergency coming to our country we will be able to locate immediately these various persons who may need to be the subject of further investigations by the Federal authorities."

Allied Agents See Changing Attitude in U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—A better and more efficient understanding between the United States and the Allies affecting all the principal problems growing out of the war is in prospect as a result of the direct negotiations now in progress between British and French representatives and officials of the State Department.

Frank Ashton-Gwatkin and Prof. Charles Rist, the British and French blockade experts, have nearly completed the first phase of their conversations with the American authorities, and at their first press conference today were confident that the difficulties which have resulted from the economic warfare were yielding to practical adjustment.

"We are pleased to be here in the interest of good relations between our countries, and we appreciate the spirit of understanding with which we have been received," Professor Rist told the score of correspondents who greeted the Allied spokesmen as they withstood a barrage of questions at the Hotel Mayflower.

"We believe," Mr Ashton-Gwatkin said, "there is much sympathy for the Allied cause among the neutrals, and we value and regard that sympathy We are especially grateful for the courtesy and indeed patience with which the American officials are receiving us."

Professor Rist asked that the neutral nations remember that Great Britain and France are fighting for their lives against a formidable enemy.

"We believe," he said, "that we are fighting not only for our own lives but for the whole future of western civilization. We cannot afford to take risks or in any way to hamper the efficacy of our contraband control which is a very important part of our effort to defend ourselves and to win the war."

The Allied negotiators confirmed that the British removal of the American mails from the Atlantic clippers at Bermuda was under consideration and that the establishment of a contraband control port in Canada, possibly at St. Johns, was being discussed. They explained that their only objective in stopping German exports to the United States was to curtail the sources of German foreign currency with which she obtains war materials from other countries. They hoped that the diversion of some British purchases of American agricultural commodities would be compensated by equally large if not larger orders of other supplies.

Teacher-Loyalty Pledge Is Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A vigorous attack on a recent Government regulation compelling all public school teachers in the Province to take an oath of allegiance to the King was launched recently by leading newspapers of this City.

The Victoria Times, usually one of the Government's closest supporters, opposed the action on the grounds that teachers should not be singled out for special precautionary measures, as if their loyalty as a group were questioned.

The Government's order followed complaints that some teachers were inculcating disloyal doctrines in the minds of their pupils. Dr. G. M. Weir, Provincial Minister of Education, said that teachers as a whole were as loyal as any group of citizens, but a few had been indiscreet in their utterances. The Government felt that if all teachers solemnly asserted their loyalty to the Crown it would satisfy the parents and impress upon the teachers the necessity of avoiding controversial subjects outside the ordinary curriculum.

Canada-New York Highway Linking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Co-operation in providing connecting links with a new highway extending from Montreal to the international boundary has been offered by the State of New York, it was announced here recently.

T. D. Bouchard, Provincial Roads Minister, in making the announcement declared that he had conferred with David Noon, New York State Joint Commissioner of Roads, at the American Road-builders Association convention held at Chicago recently, and that Mr. Noon had offered to provide connecting links between the new Canadian highway and United States highways.

House Bill Approved To Protect Bald Eagle

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—A bill to protect the Bald Eagle, which the Continental Congress designated as the national symbol in 1782, received approval of a House agriculture subcommittee yesterday.

The measure, by Representative Charles R. Clason (R), of Massachusetts, would outlaw the capture, possession in any condition or sale of a Bald Eagle, and provides a maximum penalty of $500 fine and six-months imprisonment for violators.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman,

It is one thing to ask a question, but another thing to answer it. A few weeks ago I asked the question, "What do you think constitutes good reading?" Then I went on with a few generalities and concluded with a quotation from Bacon.

This time I am going to be specific which is quite another thing. I use the "Desert Island" method of choosing five books that mean most and would help me most mentally if I were a castaway.

After much thought and without further explanation of my choice, here are the five books I would take for various and obvious reasons:

"David Copperfield," Shakespeare's works (complete in one volume), Boswell's "Life of Johnson," The Bible, and complete works of Keats & Shelley (one volume).

No matter how many times I change the list I ultimately always come back to this one.

(Mr.) H. L. R.

♪ ♪ ♪

Adding Geography

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

You did an excellent job in placing the two letters in The Youth Round Table March 5, 1940 together.

The letter by Miss J. E. S. of Illinois is of particlar interest to me on the subject of map-making. That industry must be very interesting to work around.

My favorite way to read anything pertaining to any country or state, or region is to refer to a map and see where all the different places are on the map.

The thought of Friendship and Education are expressed. I will add to it Geography; as one knows about the customs of the many lands and of the people thereof they will understand the problems and ways of our fellow men in other countries and thereby promote closer Friendship. I also am fond of photography with geography.

(Mr.) E. G.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Florence E. Allen, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and author of a new study of the Constitution of the United States, published under the title, "This Constitution of Ours." Today's "Through the Editor's Window" is based in part on a personal interview with Judge Allen.

If You Have Something to Say You Can Learn to Write It

Writing, for Fun, to Share Ideas, or as a Career, Has Been Learned Through Home Study Courses

Teaching Yourself by Correspondence
Fifth of Eight Tuesday Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the biggest values, as well as one of the biggest tests, of a correspondence course is its challenge to the student to take full responsibility for learning.

In no field of correspondence study does this make more difference than in that of English, notably writing. The man or girl who deeply desires to write, whether for fun, for the purpose of widening the public's knowledge of some special subject (like education, religious thinking, natural science), or for a possible career, must really take the responsibility, and therefore can make tremendous strides ahead by means of correspondence courses.

This article is about writing for any or all of these reasons, but must deal first with acquiring fundamentals.

How are you on grammar, spelling, and punctuation? These "crafts" must be mastered if you are to be a writer of any kind. If you are poor at them, the chances are that you were badly taught or hated it, or both; and in both cases you may have a lurking fear of these crafts. Much poor teaching has been done in the field of grammar. Children have been loaded down with rules to memorize that meant nothing to them. A great deal of unnecessary "grammar" was borrowed from the study of Latin.

For Checking And Correcting

So first of all, realize that your knowledge of grammatical construction can be confined to fundamentals. You need it as a tool, not a puzzle. You need to know the relationships of words to each other in a sentence in order to revise your sentences for clarity and emphasis. You need to know how to subordinate ideas by using more subordinating constructions. You must know whether your subjects are right for your verbs, and what forms of verbs to use. You must know the correct forms for such trippers as "lie" and "lay." A study of grammar will not teach you to write (people often think it will); but if you have never learned the fundamentals of grammatical construction you will be handicapped in learning how to write.

Don't be afraid of the subject. It is not as difficult as it seemed to you when you had no thought of it merely as a TOOL. But in choosing a course in it know that it is only fundamentals that you need, and not a lot of deadwood.

The same in general is true of spelling. Confine your efforts to learning the words you use the most. It is disorderly to misspell "occurred" or the possessive pronoun "its." There are a few (very few) fundamental rules that are worth mastering. But the old fashioned way of learning columns and columns of words is a waste of effort. Educators have statistics on the relative number of times certain words are used, and good courses in spelling are built upon this accurate information. Punctuation, too, need be no bugbear. So, if you have a feeling for writing, but are weak in these fields, lay such foundations early in your home study.

Using Subjects Right to Hand

And now for writing courses. There are all sorts of courses you can take, and your choice naturally depends upon what you want. First you will want to learn how to express your ordinary everyday feelings and experiences clearly and in an interesting way. Descriptions, explanations, conversations—these sorts of essays and articles are handled in school and junior college "theme" courses, and are important foundation English work. As you take such a course, you teach yourself to "see" what you have been looking at, and to share it with others. You can wake yourself to observe more, to come at your everyday life with fresh viewpoint, and new eyes. Even if you don't expect to be a writer, such a course is worth taking, for it helps you to share what you experience.

There are usually beginners' and advanced courses in this sort of writing. As you take these courses, read articles and essays in magazines and take time to notice how they are put together. Make "outlines" of some of them. Notice leading sentences. Give yourself special tasks like making a list of the vigorous verbs, the connecting sentences that link one paragraph or topic to another, the "echo" words that recall what has gone before.

You can go far in your writing with courses like these. (That sentence is a linking one, and here comes its follow-up.) Then, if you wish to go further or wish to work toward journalism, a good course in news writing is excellent training. Personally, I feel that news writing is important to anyone who hopes to write as a career, for these reasons: 1. The material handled is objective. 2. It is current, and trains one to draw from the world around one—a source that never fails. 3. The style must be swift, easy to read, clear, and vivid. 4. Most of our best writers have at one time or another been newspaper men, showing that it is fine training—Barrie, Kipling, O. Henry, Philip Gibbs, Edna Ferber, and others.

When you take news writing, you will be given assignments to "cover." But teach yourself to find "copy" all around you. Learn to frame up news items and interviews mentally—when you go to the office, when you ride on the subway, or talk to friends. Get a news man's attitude of mind. You know, they say that newspaper people are never off the job. They always are on the lookout for "stories" and get into the habit of turning them up everywhere.

You will be given all kinds of helpful assignments, but you can supplement these with careful study and analysis of the better writing in your favorite papers. Differentiate between straight news articles recounting events; interviews bringing out character and biographical data as well as some special interest or comment of the person interviewed; editorial writing; and feature writing of the magazine type. But analyze all these different kinds. Your reading will pick up in interest when you can appreciate technique. Sometimes take notes from one of these articles, then put the paper away for a while and try writing your own article from your notes. Then compare the two.

Teach yourself to look up background material, too, and to work it into an article. An inexperienced news writer sometimes loads up an article with history or travel. Try telling some event that is lit up by historical or travel background, and working into the telling enough history or locale to give it color and special interest WITHOUT shifting the emphasis away from that of the event itself. That takes skill.

Give yourself other projects like that. Go to art shows and write criticisms. Write book reviews that are short and really interesting. Take an editorial you have written and freshen it up with better phrases, clearer constructions, swift opening and closing sentences. Cut down your news article for practice in dealing briefly with something, then take one portion of it and write another article on just that one point. All this time, you will be following the course itself, and gaining through doing regular assignments. Yes, a course in "journalism" is excellent for would-be writers, especially if you will use it as a springboard to further original work.

Study the Market

As soon as you feel at all sure of yourself, try selling some of your articles, only don't send them out at random. Study your market just as any salesman would. If you live in a city your public library will have plenty of magazines and papers to study. Most news is written by the staff, so go after the magazine and special article market, in both newspapers and magazines. Study the sorts of things the paper or magazine already prints, and aim carefully. But don't be discouraged when your stuff comes back. Type it, of course, double or triple space, on one side of the paper with margins, and with your name and address. Send stamped self-addressed envelope or loose stamps for its return. It is good practice to see your material in print. It becomes less yours, somehow, and you can analyze it more objectively and profit from the process.

Perhaps you dream of writing fiction. There are good short story courses one can take by mail. And sometimes a course in one thing really gives one more help in another. For example, I once took a correspondence course in scenario writing which improved my fiction writing more than a short story course would probably have done — because I needed snap, speed, and plot work. Journalism will help fiction writers. Study your own needs, that is the main thing. If you hope to write fiction, of course you want to read and study fiction. But the fiction angle really is an article in itself, and will have to be done properly some other time.

To sum up, then: If you wish to improve your writing or to become a professional writer, you can do worlds for yourself by yourself with the aid of intelligently chosen home study courses. Go at it intelligently and honestly and without false pride. If you make mistakes in the use of English constructions or know too little about constructions to analyze and reconstruct your sentences, study grammar. Polish up your skills in other fundamentals like spelling, punctuation, sentence structure and emphasis. Go on into subjective and objective writing, into the writing of explanations, articles on various kinds of subjects, then journalism. Keep on writing, all the time. And whether or not you happen at the moment to be taking a course, keep on studying.

If you have something to say and really want to say it, you will get there.

M. J. T.

Through the Editor's Window

The Constitution: Instrument of Freedom

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"You can't write Liberty ready-made into a charter. It must be written into our hearts, then sent on by us as a living force to the next generation. Each generation must recreate liberty for its own times." These are statements made by Judge Florence E. Allen, speaking before a meeting of the American Educational Research Council during the convention of the American Association of School Administrators in St. Louis recently.

And this, too, in effect, is stated in Judge Allen's new book, "This Constitution of Ours," recently published by Putnam ($2), and worth more than one thoughtful reading.

"We are accustomed to thinking of the United States Constitution as a great framework of government," Judge Allen said. "But we need to realize that the Constitution is also a great instrument of freedom. And each amendment is an extension of this freedom."

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Judge Allen held her audience of educators in deep attention while she threw new light upon the great document that every American talks about but few have read. Painting first a word picture of her own ancestors migrating from the Netherlands to England and then across the seas to the United States in a constant search for and love of freedom, she went on to show, step by step, how the makers of the Constitution, close as they were to the memory and experience of lack of freedom in its various aspects, thought through and set down the regulatory statements designed to protect not alone themselves but those who came after them from a recurrence of these wrongs.

"They tried to protect the new nation against the evils with which they were familiar," Judge Allen said. "And they built better than they knew. The principles they declared are fundamental, the application of these principles infinite."

This first woman judge of a United States Circuit Court of Appeals said to me later that she longs to have the young people of the United States experience the tremendous thrill and sense of adventure that can come with gaining this view of the Constitution. "To have them realize," she said, "that freedom of speech hadn't been felt anywhere in the world as the right of all the people when this was written. Freedom of the press; religious toleration; the right to vote given to all citizens and not regulated by property qualifications; the fundamental principle that business is a free enterprise and that transportation is free to develop unshackled—these are some of the now easily accepted 'rights' laid down by America's great 'instrument of freedom,'" she pointed out.

In order to gain this sense of adventure, Americans should view the Constitution in its original setting, she said. Then they should go on and see how it has worked to operate a government which deliberately was set up to promote the welfare not of one man or group or class, but the welfare of all.

Judge Allen emphasized, however, that while many important provisions of the Constitution constitute law, they also embrace guaranties of liberty which are not self-executing. That is, we, the people, need to be more aware than we have been of the full benefits conferred by this remarkable document, and must be "positive in a desire for their enforcement," she declared.

In her speech to the educators in St. Louis, the Judge made an interesting recommendation. She would have every American child learn by heart, and of course in the process intelligently study, the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble of the Constitution, the Gettysburg Address, the multilateral pact for the renunciation of war, and the first amendment to the Constitution.

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"There are many laws better enforced in America than the vital laws in the Constitution," Judge Allen also told the educators. "This is because it is really the people who enforce the law," she said, and cited the traffic regulations as an example, violated by some but regularly kept by most of the people. "We have taught them traffic law," she pointed out, "but we haven't taught such laws as freedom of speech and religious toleration. Only when we have taught these as a living creed will we have given enforcement to the great and priceless thing which came to birth in America."

A Tuesday Column

Correspondence Students Are Part of a Vast 'University'

Education Editor Tells Where to Turn for Courses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As this series of articles on Teaching Yourself by Correspondence passes the halfway mark, it seems helpful to give a brief review of material touched upon in previous articles, or asked about in the many letters that are flowing in.

People who take correspondence courses are usually doing it privately and alone; therefore they have little idea of the vastness of the great student body of which they are an active part. Correspondence study is the greatest single factor contributing to adult education in America. Hundreds and thousands of men and women, young and old, are taking courses in everything you could imagine. And if you add the so-called extension courses of the colleges and state departments of education, taken after working hours under supervision of a teacher, you may add thousands more. Then there are rural and small town schools, which by means of correspondence courses given under the supervision of local teachers, add appreciably to the courses offered the children. It is a vast and thrilling "university" of students, and worth joining.

Where to turn for these courses? Incoming letters of inquiry ask this. Several large universities, especially state universities, in the United States have home study or correspondence divisions. Some of the States themselves offer courses through the State Department of Education, reached at the State House in the state Capitol. Then there are the many reputable privately owned correspondence schools, offering either courses in many fields or many courses in some one field. The former report that all sorts of vocational courses are most popular. The latter offer special courses in English, in all its various aspects, in music (yes, you can take music by mail and learn a lot, too), in landscape architecture, in a system of shorthand based on a speedy use of English, in journalism, and others. Privately owned correspondence schools vary in worth, so it is important to choose those that are known to be in good standing, or are vouched for by those in whom you have confidence. This is easy enough, however, to ascertain.

Today we consider teaching yourself by correspondence in the fields of writing—English, grammar, rhetoric, and even writing as a career. In articles 6 and 7 of the series we will give you some help in connection with taking courses in special fields like music, art, landscape. The final article of the series will be for those who wish to teach children with the help of correspondence courses — mothers with very bright children or children who cannot for a time go to school, parents located where there are no kindergartens, parents living in outposts, or in foreign lands, teachers of small rural schools where one or two big boys and girls need courses not included in the curriculum. Did you know there were correspondence opportunities to meet practically every need?

Reading Can Help Make a Better And More Effective Writer

By Sherwin Cody

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How shall we go about mastering the English language as a practical working tool?

First, while all the details of English could occupy a lifetime, one half of all our writing and speaking consists of repetitions of only 69 words. And Leonard Ayres, in an investigation for the Russell Sage Foundation, reported that a list of 542 words make up seven-eighths. The 69 words include the personal pronouns and the more common irregular verbs, in the use of which there is endless confusion. It will be seen that mastery of these words is enormously important because they are so frequently repeated.

There are (according to W. W. Chartres in an investigation published by the U. S. Bureau of Education) only 25 principles of grammar that cause trouble to school children; and I may add that in my own experience I find that only about 100 expressions cover grammar as a practical working subject. There are only about 250 words that are especially troublesome to spell.

All these points have been embodied in tests which anyone can give himself, so that he needs only the few points on which he is weak. It is a sheer waste of time to work over all the rules of grammar. By concentration on one's own weak points, the common errors of grammar can be mastered in a very short time for practical purposes.

But that is only the negative side of language. How is one to gain the positive power of effective expression?

Study Good Writing

In my opinion three masters of effective expression are Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Adolf Hitler. Those who understand German tell us that Hitler's language is immensely effective.

What are some of the secrets of this driving force of language?

There are three elements: 1. The first is imagination to understand what the person addressed will respond to. That comes from prolonged observation of men and women—the particular men and women the speaker or writer is trying to reach. 2. A feeling on the part of the speaker or writer of enthusiasm or conviction, so that this feeling gets unconsciously into the language. 3. A knowledge of the suggestive force of words, so that the right words in the right phrases will instinctively be chosen—or will be searched for till they are found.

This third element comes under the head of "effective English," and is an instinctive and unconscious power. It cannot be learned by analytic study or reasoning. How can it be learned?

The answer is, by reading. General power of vocabulary comes from the habit of observing words while reading books in which there is always masterly English (comparatively speaking). But also we must search for and read effective letters as we find them anywhere, or listen to effective speeches and try to imitate them. The method is essentially one of imitation of the kind a little child uses in learning to talk. Few persons realize how important simple, direct imitation is in mastering the unconscious art of effective language.

Acquiring A Vocabulary

Recently I have been observing my three-year-old granddaughter as she has acquired a vocabulary of several thousand words within the space of a year and a half. Even at her age she seems determined to learn to use words, as she is to do everything else that grown-up people do; and when she hears a new word she repeats it even if she doesn't understand it, and keeps on repeating it. Presently she tries to use it. At first she is awkward, but before long she can use it as well as anyone. If grown-up persons could acquire words as fast as a child does, there would be no complaint about a poor vocabulary. My child had the advantage of a grandmother who is a wonderful talker. The foreign child whose mother could speak but little English could not learn in that way, but she would learn poorly from imitating other children. The real model of good English is to be found in books, which are accessible to everyone, and anyone who learns to like to read books is sure to become a master of good English.

Members of the first Mount Holyoke freshman dance group, in an adaptation of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite." Appearing as Russian dolls are Marie-Louise von Pechmann of New York City (left) and Pera Gordon of Brooklyn, N. Y.

College Freshmen With Fine Dance Background

South Hadley, Mass.

Increased interest in modern dance in secondary schools is reflected this year at Mount Holyoke College with the formation of the first freshman dance group organized on the campus. As a substantial number of the entering students had previous training in the modern dance, the department of physical education has allowed a limited group to substitute advanced dance for the more elementary rhythmic fundamentals required for the remainder of the class.

Although modern dance has a strong following among the other classes, this is the first year that there has been a sufficient number of freshmen with dance background to warrant the formation of such a group.

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Why Don't You Write?
It's much simpler than you think!
SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.
Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.
Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns."
Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.
Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

Had Never Written a Line—Sells Article Before Completing Course
"Before completing the N. I. A. course, I sold a feature to Screenland Magazine for $50. That resulted in an immediate assignment to do another for the same magazine. After gaining confidence with successive feature stories, I am now working into the fiction field. Previous to enrolling in the N. I. A. I had never written a line for publication, nor seriously expected to do so."—Gene E. Levant, Broadmoor Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.
The Practical Method
Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy-desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.
That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of *actual assignments* given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by *doing*, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.
Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical newspaper men. Gradually they help to clarify your own *distinctive style*. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.
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How You Can Master Good ENGLISH -in 15 Minutes a Day!

Sherwin Cody
THOUSANDS of persons make little mistakes in their everyday English and don't know it. As a result of thousands of tests, Sherwin Cody found that the average person is only 61% efficient in the vital points of English. In a five-minute conversation or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fall in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words. Few know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," whether to spell words with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.
A Remarkable Invention
Mr. Cody has specialized in English for the past twenty years. But instead of going along in the old way he has applied scientific principles to teaching the correct use of our language. In school you were asked to remember rules, and if you forgot the rules you never could tell what was right and what was wrong. For years Mr. Cody has studied the problem of creating instinctive habits of using good English. As a result of his experience he evolved his wonderful new
Self-Correcting Method
You do the lesson given on any page, then you see exactly how Mr. Cody himself would correct it. You mark your errors and check them in the first blank column. Next week you try that page again, on the second unmarked sheet, correct your errors and check them in the second column. You see at a glance what you have learned and what you have failed to remember, until you have reached the 100% point in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression.
Only 15 Minutes a Day
You waste no time in going over the things you already know. Your efforts are automatically concentrated on the mistakes you are in the habit of making, and, through constantly being shown the right way, you soon acquire the correct habit in place of the incorrect habit. There are no rules to memorize. There is no tedious copying. There is no heart-breaking drudgery.
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Decorative Arts Antiques

'Decorative' Arts in Homes of the Middle Ages

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Many forms of art are included in the Arts of the Middle Ages exhibition at Boston Art Museum, most of them of ecclesiastical associations. But some are for domestic use, among them being the objects shown in this group. In the top row, Nos. 1, 3, and 5 are bronze water containers called aquamanalia, used in washing the hands during meals. The first two are about 14" high, while No. 5 is 9". They date from 1150 to 1350, and came from Germany and France. The ivory chessman at No. 2 appears full size and is French, of the 1100's. A casket with panels and feet of carved walrus ivory is at No. 4, and stands about four inches high; 1150. The dove at No. 7 is enamelled bronze from Limoges of the 1100's, and stands 7" high. The covered jar on legs is notable for the unity of jar and cover.

New York City Auctions

New York

Modern paintings and drawings including works by contemporary American and French artists will be auctioned the afternoon of March 14 at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 30 East 57 Street. Maurice Utrillo, André Derain, Giorgio de Chirico of the Surréalistes; the veteran Louis Eilshemius and Jerome Myers, John Sloan, Alexander Brook, Eugene Higgins, and John Whorf are but a few of the artists represented.

By Alfred Sisley, who with Monet and Renoir was one of the founders of French Impressionism, there is a shimmering rural scene of sunlight and water reflections, entitled "Pont sur l'Orvanne." Modern lithographs in the sale include the delightful "Enfants Jouant à la Balle" by Renoir, examples by Toulouse-Lautrec, a print of the small plate of Cézanne's well-known "Bathers," and "Young Hindu" by Matisse.

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In the Middle Ages, 'Every Man a Kind of Artist'

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

In the current showing of Arts of the Middle Ages, at the Boston Museum, the visitor who has given only moderate attention to such subjects can find a great deal to enjoy, and to stimulate his interests in many forms of art. The pleasure and benefit derived will be much increased by avoiding the feeling that what men did in art five to ten centuries ago is difficult to appreciate, or that those men's motives were too complex and profound for all but experts. Actually, their motives were few and usually obvious.

The arts of those days sprang naturally from the honest hearts of simple people, who thought modestly and sincerely of what they painted or modelled or carved as a part of their religious life and daily pursuits. There was spontaneous regard for form, design and color in those generations, and they were employed for direct effects, with whatever skill and talent the artist could command. He was unschooled in devious mental exercise, and subjective contents are not present here to obstruct one's enjoyment of his work.

What they produced was for people like themselves. As displayed now, ten to fifteen centuries later, it may be appreciated most sympathetically and correctly by observing it with similar candor and guilelessness, assuming that either simple piety or domestic use was the motive actuating skill.

Simple Artistic Efforts

Much has been lost for people of today through beclouding every sort of artistic effort with analysis, theory and sophistication. The vocabulary of far too many writers on art seems to set them apart from common life, and apart from those whom they should enlighten and gratify. It is not easy for those who have been subjected through all their years to such artificial standards, to realize that these marvelous examples of Arts of the Middle Ages were produced without subtle and baffling motives, too elusive for profitable search. Yet it is true, that these artists were straight-thinking and normal, skilled in their crafts and with fine sense of art's simplest essentials. These are qualities which would make them companionable could we meet them and speak their language.

Paintings, sculptures in wood and stone and numerous fabrics bulk largest in the some 300 objects, but those have been noticed already in other columns of this newspaper. The group pictured here suggests the variety of lesser objects, chiefly for domestic purposes. The three figure designs in the top row are water containers, used at meal time for pouring contents over soiled hands. These are all of bronze, modelled with lively realism, and with naïve adapting to intended uses. The bronze jar and open vessel at lower right are examples that show sensitive feeling for contours, in times when every artistic effort was held in high respect, and when the present crude lines did not tag works of art as either fine or decorative.

The character and status of the artist in those Middle Ages is expertly stated in a portion of the catalog's introduction written by Dr. Coomaraswamy, Curator of Oriental Art. We quote the following from his comments on The Nature of Medieval Art:

"The artist was not a special kind of man, but every man a special kind of artist. It was not for him to say what should be made, except in a special case in which he is his own patron making, let us say, an icon or a house for himself. It was for the patron to say what should be made; for the artist, the 'maker by art,' to know how to make. The artist did not think of his art as a 'self-expression,' nor was the patron interested in his personality or biography. The artist was usually, and unless by accident, anonymous, signing his work, if at all, only by way of guarantee; it was not who, but what was said, that mattered. . . .

'Artefact,' Not Art

"Art, from the Medieval point of view, was a kind of knowledge in accordance with which the artist imagined the form or design of the work to be done, and by which he reproduced this form in the required or available material. The product was not called 'art,' but an 'artefact,' a thing 'made by art'; the art remains in the artist.

"Nor was there any distinction of 'fine,' from 'applied' or 'pure' —from 'decorative' art. All art was for 'good use' and 'adapted to condition.' Art could be applied either to noble or to common uses but was no more or less art in the one case than in the other. Our use of the word 'decorative' would have been abusive, as if we spoke of a mere millinery or upholstery. All the words purporting decoration in many languages, Medieval Latin included, referred originally not to anything that could be added to an already finished and effective product merely to please the eye or ear; it referred to the completion of any thing with whatever might be necessary to its effective functioning, whether with respect to the mind or the body. . . ."

Homes For Modern Living

By Katherine Morrow Ford

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the whole gamut of choice before the home builder, why do more elect each year to build in modern style? Clearly because the home maker prizes the utmost in convenience and joy of living.

Just because the weight of upper stories can be borne by posts as well as by walls, glass can be substituted for wood or brick wherever one wishes to take advantage of view or sunshine or outlook upon a garden. The modern house seems to be all windows at first glance.

"How cold it must be in winter," is the northerner's reaction. But actually on days when the sun shines the automatic heater has no work to do—the sun heats the house.

"How hot in summer!" we next remark, but actually the overhang of the roof can be nicely calculated to exclude the summer rays, when the sun is high, and let them in during the winter months.

Overlooking the Garden

Doesn't so much glass mean a difficult problem of cleaning? Not unless the house is built in the midst of city grime. Windows are placed on the garden side, so that the family may participate in nature's beauty during the whole length of the day. Nature's vast conservatory replaces or supplements the more modest growth of house plants within.

Most striking perhaps is the fact that no formal plan is imposed on the house by modern design. The colonial or Georgian house, for example, may require a central hall and a room on each side, each with two front windows. But in the newer archcitecture the family's need sets the form, so no two modern houses are alike. Thus the family isn't poured into a fixed mold—to harden. Instead, it "grows its house," each room and each wall being placed according to their mode of living.

The architect does not ask first, "What rooms must you have?" but "how do you live? How do you work and play? What do you enjoy"? Then the space requirements for each activity of father, mother and child are fitted together so as not to interfere with one another. There develop service areas, living areas, sleeping areas, recreation areas, each properly insulated for privacy, but related to the other for ease of access and communication. The lines of circulation can be drawn, like the traffic routes in a city plan, for direct access to front or back door, or to dining room from the kitchen; for supervision of the infant's play; no strait-jacket upon the plan need be imposed where architecture ceases to follow established forms and symmetries.

Convenience Guides

All the best that invention offers fits naturally in the modern home, which is itself the outgrowth of the newest building materials and processes. Closets may be placed just where most convenient and may be of the exact size needed. Floor and wall coverings may be designed to facilitate the use to which the room may be put. One modern architect built impregnable walls and floors for his son's room so that he could hammer to his heart's content.

Furniture is now being built into the house, instead of leaving its placement as an after thought. Beds, dressing tables, desks, buffets, benches, book shelves, cabinets are now an integral part of the house—at enormous saving to the budget.

But what of beauty? There is the new beauty of informality or the crisp clean beauty of geometric forms. In contrasting textures, walls may be of plywood panels, of vertical or horizontal sheathing or of any appropriate material. Synthetic products — masonite, homosote, formica and scores of others—unfold infinite possibilities for use at once functional and esthetic.

A whole new world for self expression has opened. We have only just begun to enter the realm of modernism.

What do you read BETWEEN THE LINES?

Between the lines of every advertisement you see, you can imagine these words:

"Thousands of people had to believe in this product—*and buy it*—before it was ready for advertising!"

The fact that a product is advertised regularly means that a lot of people buy it regularly. The fact that a storekeeper or manufacturer will join his name with it in public proves that he thinks it is good, honest value.

Time was when the slogan, "Let the buyer beware," governed buying and selling. But advertising has reversed that. Today it reads, "Let the seller beware!"

For if his goods don't measure up, he loses out to advertised products that do!

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Send for circulars or,—better,—come to see our shops and display. Telephone Walpole 70.

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Pottery and China Making

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Increased respect for the early potters in their patient and persistent efforts to produce better and better wares, was aroused in the minds of those who heard the talk by Robert N. Hudspeth, before the Wedgwood Club at its recent regular meeting. The speaker's experience as a sculptor, painter and artist in ceramics, qualifies him to explain with sympathy and expert knowledge the problems arising from the natures of different clays, the effects of firing at various temperatures, and the behavior of certain metallic oxides in the glazes and in the body.

"Cups and saucers do not come out of the kiln as cakes come out from the oven," said he. "There are a thousand chances of failure. Let a thread, a hair or a particle of wood become entangled in the clay and the wall of a vessel will be wrecked. If any superfluous matter falls into the glaze, crazing may result. This is one of the banes of a potter's work. When the glaze does not expand as much as the body under a change of temperature, crazing follows, and if it expands more than the body, it blisters and falls off.

To Prevent Warping

"The clay must be thoroughly uniform in texture, and the fire must be even, or the article will be warped. Even in putting handles on a turned vase or jug, the sideways twist they cause in the firing has to be taken into account beforehand so that the handle will not be askew when it comes from the oven."

The properties which make clay suitable for pottery making are its cohesion and plasticity. These enable it when moistened to be shaped on the potter's wheel or pressed in molds. When these articles are subjected to a low red heat, they become hard. In the early period of firing, the water in the clay becomes steam which pours from the kiln flue in so-called "water-smoke."

As the temperature rises and the clay hardens, it resists greater pressure and tensions, and it also contracts. Potters must allow for this shrinkage by careful calculations. Heat also causes changes in color, some clays burning red and some buff, depending on the presence of certain oxides. Clay is rarely employed alone in ceramics, but is generally mixed with other ingredients such as flint, felspar, and Cornish stone for strength and certain oxides for color.

Kilns of Various Types

Fire is the medium which transforms clay, and the kiln or oven is therefore indispensable. Diagrams of ancient kilns may be seen on Greek vases and in some Egyptian paintings. In China, kilns were usually in the form of tunnels built into hillsides. Each kiln had one fire-mouth, and the chimney was at the remote end. Rough ware was placed at the front of the kiln and the finer articles in the rear, where they would get as little as possible of the dust and ashes caused by the draft. Pere D'Entrecolles wrote of seeing more than 3,000 kilns in the city of Ching-te-Chen, all of which burned wood.

Until recent years most European kilns were of bottle-shape, usually upper and lower chamber. The upper one brought the ware to a biscuit state, and the lower chamber was for glazing at a higher temperature. As the glaze pieces must be protected from touching, and from the direct action of the flames, they are placed in "saggers." These fire-clay boxes are piled one on another to the top of the oven. More lately, the direct draft method was superseded by down-draft design; now these are in turn giving place to huge tunnel kilns for industrial purposes, and gas, oil, and electric ovens for art work.

Testing Soil Increases Gardening Success

What to plant in your garden depends largely upon the soil you have and what you can do with it by means of fertilizers. Until recently soils were broadly classified into such groups as rich loam, average loam, sandy, black muck, or some combination of these physical qualities.

Now the gardener wants to know about the chemical properties, for the beauty and abundance of flowers depends to a large degree on whether the right chemicals are available in the soil. In most parts of the United States you may have your soil tested by sending a sample to your state agricultural college or its extension field station. But if you enjoy a bit of adventure, you can test it yourself with the aid of a commercial soil testing kit. These are on the market at a reasonable price. They are simple, compact, easy to use, and give the information needed for the home grower of flowers and vegetables.

First, a test for soil acidity. Some soils are "sweet" or alkaline; some are "sour" or acid. The scale that is used to designate this is the pH rating. The purpose of soil testing is to find out which areas are best for certain plants, or with the information discovered to use materials to make the soil what is needed.

Simple Process

The actual process is simple. A sample of soil is taken from two inches below the surface. Following the manufacturer's directions all the time, be careful not to touch the soil with the hand. Be sure all equipment is clean. Then by mixing with the solution for testing acidity, and by comparing with the color chart, one can tell the degree of acidity of the soil.

If the soil is not acid enough for rhododendron, for example, the chart will tell how much ammonium sulphate to use per square foot. If you wish a bed of geraniums (which like alkaline soil) you can find out how much ground limestone or hydrated lime to add to the soil.

The matter of acidity or alkalinity is the first fundamental. There are three others. These are three main chemicals which the tiny feeding rootlets take in soluble form: nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash. Each is essential to good gardening. The nitrogen stimulates the growth of foliage; phosphorous helps to develop flower blooms and seeds; potash is essential to develop good root systems. There are many other secondary chemical elements which fit into the total picture, but the three mentioned are the most important.

The testing process for these chemicals is basically the same as testing for acidity. A sample of soil mixed with the testing compound gives a colored solution. The color chart tells how much more of a given chemical is needed to provide the best possible food supply for certain flowers.

Peat Moss Adds Humus

The average gardener needs to know about the acidity or alkalinity of his soil more than about nitrogen, phosphorous, or potash. The reason is that many gardeners feed their soil generously once or twice a year with a general fertilizer such as 5-8-7. This means that in each 100 pounds there are five pounds of nitrogen, eight pounds of phosphorous, and seven pounds of potash that are available to the roots. In addition, peat moss is being used more generously all the time, which means humus is being added to the soil. This humus helps to hold the chemicals in soluble form for the roots of the plants.

In testing soil, follow directions carefully and take your time. The last few minutes frequently causes a change of color which means a different reading on the chart.

In a small garden the acidity reading probably will not vary much from one corner to another. But if you want to grow a group of acid-loving plants in one spot, it is easy to adjust the chemical basis of the soil of that spot to the need of the plants. Conversely, one can change acid or neutral soils to alkaline.

Gardening gives more pleasure if one learns to fit the soil to the needs of flowers and shrubs, or choose the varieties to fit the soil. The first essential in either case is definite knowledge of the soil.

The writer has been carrying on various experiments with fertilizers, lime, and ammonium sulphate in a neutral soil. Four seasons is too short a period to draw definite conclusions, but two facts already are standing out with perennials and several annuals. First, a higher content of phosphorous and potash gives more beautiful olooms. Second, a generous amount of hydrated lime gives more vigorous plants.

A regular Tuesday feature. Send your questions and garden articles to the Garden Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Moccasin: One-Family Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fredonia, Ariz.

Restoration work was to be done at Pipe Springs National Monument and 40 men applied. All gave their address as Moccasin, five miles north. Thirty-seven gave Heaton as their name; two set themselves down as Johnson, one as Brown.

Here was a dilemma. There is a Federal law that no one may employ a relative under him on government work. The Heatons said they were related to one another; the two Johnsons and the Brown said they were related to the Heatons. Some of the 40 would have to be made foremen and subforemen to get the job finished. If every nonrelative of the Heatons in the whole district were recruited, there would be only three or four of them.

So regulations were ignored. The work was done, and done well. But the incident drew attention to Moccasin, believed to be the only town in Arizona inhabited entirely by descendants of one man.

Only Three Names

The 40 men and boys who helped restore Pipe Spring Monument were the able-bodied adult population of Moccasin. Every resident is a direct descendant of the founder, Jonathan Heaton, or is married to a descendant. All the families are Heatons except one named Johnson, one named Brown.

In 1893, Jonathan Heaton and his four brothers acquired the spring called Moccasin and surrounding farm lands. Soon he bought out the brothers. As his 11 children married, he divided the land among them. In 1928 it was agreed that no property should be sold to an outsider. That unwritten compact has not been violated. Land is parceled out in accordance with need, not legal ownership.

Moccasin has two lines of neat dwellings along a winding lane leading to the original Heaton home. They are attractive places, surrounded by well-kept lawns and flower beds and with orchard trees in back.

Original Home

The weather-worn but well-preserved house where Jacob Heaton and his wife dwelt is set on a slight eminence looking over the peaceful green valley. Back of it is an older and still more interesting building, a barn erected in the 70's of hand-hewn logs, split-shake shingles, and wooden pins.

Cattle which roam through the surrounding forest are the only "cash crop" of Moccasin. The settlement knows no depression except when the price of cattle is down, and that doesn't bother it much. Nearly all food is grown on the farms.

Moccasin housewives are expert canners of fruits, vegetables, and meat. Little is bought except salt, sugar, and flour. There is only one tiny store in the place.

It is a quiet, pastoral community, but not a backwoods village by any means. It has an electric plant and homes are equipped with lights, refrigerators, radios. Inhabitants are well informed as to what is going on in the outside world. Perhaps that is why they are so well content to stay where they are.

Ernest Douglas

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Senate Debates Machine Tax To Compensate for Lost Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Do machines cause unemployment?

That was the question raised in Senate debate when Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming introduced a bill yesterday to pay tax benefits to store employers on the basis of wages paid, at expense of employers whose machines caused severe technological unemployment.

"I believe this bill contains a formula which will make it possible for us to balance men and machines and to get the best possible result out of both," said Senator O'Mahoney.

"The effect of the bill would be, as I see it," replied Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, "to put a tax upon human progress and act as a preventive of all technological inventions that would improve anything now in existence."

"I would be the last person to attempt to raise a 'stop' sign on the road of technological improvement," said Senator O'Mahoney. "No one recognizes more readily than I do and no one is more prepared to acknowledge that the development of the machine has been the cause of most of our improvement."

Not Tax Progress

"It seems to me that we ought to hesitate long," said Senator Norris, "—I think forever, before we levy a tax upon the improvement of any machinery now in existence which will bring about a happier and more prosperous people, and I am afraid that is what the senator's bill would have a tendency to do. I know there are many people out of employment because of inventions, but if there had been no technological inventions we would be in a state of barbarism today."

"I stated earlier in the discussion," replied Senator O'Mahoney, "that one of the reasons why measures of this kind in the past have not ripened into legislation was the very fear the Senator expresses, but I believe that this measure contains a formula that effects an alliance between men and machines that would insure the maximum use of both."

"I am very much interested in the statement," said Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusets. "I agree with him that unemployment is perhaps the most important problem before the people of the country. I hope the Senator will push this matter so it may be thoroughly heard and, if possible, some legislation be enacted along this line."

Clark Backs Bill

"I have not had an opportunity to read the bill," said Senator Bennett C. Clark (D), of Missouri, "but I am glad the Senator has introduced it. The Unemployment Committee of which I was a member discovered that in some cases labor had been supplanted by machinery—in one case in the oil industry—in the ratio of as high as 2,000 to 1; in other words, 2,000 laborers had been displaced by a machine which it took only one laborer to operate. With the development of labor-saving machinery which we all hope will be progressive, it seems to me that the manufacturers who use such machinery must certainly be expected to pay a portion of the cost of taking care of unemployment."

"I wonder if I am accurate in saying," interjected Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, "that to produce an equal amount of goods 3,000,000 less workers are employed today than were employed in 1929?"

"That statement has been made," replied Senator O'Mahoney, "but Federal Reserve Board figures indicate that the index of production has increased from 119 in 1929 to 121 in 1939, and that the number of persons employed in manufacturing has been reduced from about 8,370,000 in 1929 to about 8,215,000 in 1939. There are added to the employables every year between 500,000 and 600,000 people. The proportion of employment to production is much smaller now than it was 10 years ago."

"The seriousness of the technological unemployment problem is obvious," said Senator Wagner.

Choice of Two Evils

"Suggestions for taxes upon machines have in the past not been acted upon because of the fear that to tax machines as such would be to raise obstacles to technological development," continued Senator O'Mahoney. "There can be no doubt that new machines make new industries. We see evidences of that everywhere. On the other hand there can be no doubt that machines have the effect of the immediate displacement of particular persons."

"Is it not very rare for people who have been thrown out of the employment in which they have been skilled all their lives," asked Senator Clark, "ever to obtain any job that is nearly as good as the one they had?"

"That is exactly right."

"While traveling in Europe," interjected Senator Wagner, "I had experiences which show we have not yet taken the really constructive steps we should take to see that the individual worker who loses his trade because of a labor-saving machine is rehabilitated. I saw workers in a shop in connection with an employment exchange in Germany, who had lost their jobs because of an invention and were young enough to be rehabilitated and retrained for the aircraft industry—a new industry that was growing up at the time."

Would Be Self-Financing

"Under this bill," said Senator O'Mahoney, "rewards in the form of tax reductions or even wage subsidies are held out not only to those who create new opportunities for employment, but indeed, to all employers of labor, and the program would be financed, not by Government borrowing, but by a labor differential tax to be assessed against profits which arise as a result of factor by which labor costs are disproportionately reduced."

"At least I will say to the Senator," said Senator Norris, "I welcome any study of the subject which may be made. I have thought and I believe now we will never settle the unemployment question until we reduce the hours of all human beings. We should welcome at any time the production of a mechanical instrument of any kind, and we should put it into application if it will reduce the necessary labor of human beings. It seems to me one of the things we will have to do will be to reduce drastically, much more than we have provided by statute up to the present time, the hours of labor of our people without reducing wages."

The O'Mahoney bill was read twice and tabled.

Senate Group Requests Ban On Census Income Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The Senate Commerce Committee today recommended that the Senate ask the Census Bureau to eliminate from the 1940 census two much-disputed questions on personal incomes.

The questions would require all persons earning less than $5,000 to report the exact amount received in 1939, under threat of fines and imprisonment.

The Committee broke party lines to vote, 9 to 7, for the resolution, sponsored by Senator Charles W Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, which expresses it as the "sense of the Senate that the Director of the Census and the Secretary of Commerce should immediately cause to be deleted from the population schedule proposed to be used in taking the sixteenth census inquiries numbered 32 and 33 now appearing upon such proposed schedule."

Question 32 reads: Amount of money wages or salary received (including commissions).

Question 33 reads: Did this person receive income of $50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary? (Yes or no.)

Two Party Views

While Republicans attacked the two questions as the work of a too inquisitive government, the Democrats voting for the resolution saw a possibility that the Census Bureau had gone beyond its legal authority in formulating such questions and expressed a fear that the results of other parts of the census might be discrediting if it became involved in a political fight.

An interesting sidelight in the census fray has been the division between President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner on the subject. President Roosevelt has stood by the Census Bureau, describing the Tobey charges as purely political, while Mr. Garner has told friends that he considers the questions constitute "prying," and is not in favor of forcing citizens to answer them.

Before giving its indorsement to the Tobey Resolution, the Senate Committee rejected, 8 to 9, a proposed substitute offered by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, which would have expressed a "desire" of the Senate that the Director of the Census reconsider the importance of the personal income questions and give "thoughtful consideration to the current allegation that such inquiries are unduly personal in their nature."

Necessary, Says Bureau

Census Bureau officials have defended the income questions on the ground that they are necessary in determining the exact state of unemployment in the nation. They maintain that the industrialists, labor groups, and consumer organizations that helped write the questions represent "a cross section of the American people."

The number of persons refusing to furnish income information in a trial census in two Indiana counties last summer is described by Census Bureau officials as "negligible."

The House Census Committee, meanwhile, reported by a 10 to 8 vote a bill calling for an automatic reapportionment of the House of Representatives during the first session of the next Congress. The bill pased the Senate last session. It provides that the number of representatives allotted each State shall be determined by the method of major fractions, used in the 1930 reapportionment.

Oppose Snooping

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—A resolution asking Congress to revise certain questions to be asked in the forthcoming decennial United States census in order to prevent "unnecessary snooping into the private affairs of the people" was adopted March 11 by the Republican-controlled New Jersey Assembly.

Fred W. Devoe, leader of the Democraic minority, contended in vain that the Legislature "has enough work to do right here without trying to run Congress."

The resolution passed by a strict party vote with 43 Republicans favoring the measure and 14 Democrats opposing it.

Gastonia, N. C., Youth Wins Oratory Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, N. C.—Edward Whitesides of Gastonia won out in the Gaston County finals of the national oratorical contest sponsored by the Americanism division of the American Legion, held in Belmont high school auditorium.

He was selected winner over George Wilson, Jr., of Belmont, and will participate in the district contest to be held at Shelby, March 16.

His subject was "What the American Constitution Means to Me." The youth received a gold medal, presented by R. Dave Hall, State Chairman on Americanism, on behalf of the Auten Stowe Post of the Legion.

Prisoners Study Farming by Mail

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Undaunted by their figurative distance from the soil, some 300 Ohio Penitentiary prisoners are plunging avidly into correspondence courses on potato culture and kindred subjects.

The students were spurred by the prison's first "commencement" ceremony, at which certificates were awarded to 17 men completing Ohio State University agricultural extension courses.

"Most prisoners have expressed interest in electrical and acetylene welding," said Capt. J. C. De Long, Director of Training and Education. "But we're limited to farm courses, because they're free."

Studying in cells, without lecture periods, members of the first class were scored from 87 to 97 per cent. The courses were introduced as part of an expanded rehabilitation program, augmenting the prison elementray school which has nearly 400 pupils and inmate instructors.

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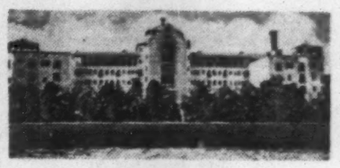
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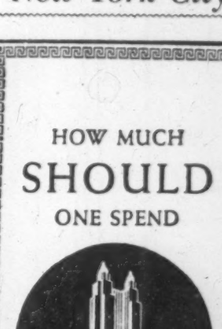
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Hockey Clash at Garden Tonight Involves First Place—Stengel to Test Material

Rangers Here for First Game Of Important Series on Ice

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is only a matter of hours now before the Bruins and Rangers come to grips for the rights to first place in the National Hockey League. At 8:30 o'clock tonight the puck will be faced off at the Boston Garden and more than 15,000 fans, overwhelmingly sympathetic to the progress of the local forces, will watch developments.

There will be only 60 minutes of actual play—70 if overtime is necessary—but they will be tense minutes, you may be assured of that. This game has fully as much significance as a play-off affair. Both teams are keyed to win and there can be no waste of effort, no costly mistakes and no time when points in the standing can mean more.

Victory for either side will provide a tremendous uplift in confidence. The two clubs have been analyzed by experts for weeks and opinion continues divided regarding which is the stronger. In one way this game means more to the Bruins. If they win tonight they move into first place with a one-point margin to spare. Then they can even lose to Rangers on New York ice and still have a game in hand with Canadiens in which to regain the lead.

Rangers Need Two

Rangers must win tonight and Thursday night to assure themselves of first place. That task is not only herculean in prospect, but a mountainous mental hazard as well. After the game Thursday they have no more opportunity to pick up points and the Bruins still have that Canadien game in the background.

When games are as important as this one it is fortunate for the hockey fans that two masters of such situations are available to properly prepare the combating teams. Art Ross will be on hand tonight and the Bruins will heed his schooling for the fray. On the other side of the ice will be the Blue Shirts under the wise leadership of Lester Patrick. These two, augmented by bench managers Cooney Weiland and Frank Boucher, have guidance that comes from experiences and similar situations over periods of years.

Two Good Captains

Out on the ice the leadership continues on a high level. The Bruins have their captain, Dit Clapper, and Rangers have their captain, Art Coulter. Their styles of play vary and their ability as players differs in the opinions of hockey fans, but in the respect of leadership they have no peers. They both exhort their team mates on to greater deeds by example.

The two teams are as different as their captains, both excelling in their respective achievements; the Bruins are termed—in one word—power and the Rangers in one word—clever. Both clubs have the best center ice men in pro hockey today and any hockey fan at all versed in the ways of the game is cognizant of that importance.

On the Boston side we have the veteran Bill Cowley who combines ruggedness and smartness, Milt Schmidt, the newest sensation of hockey and leading scorer who combines speed, rushing and two good play-making wings. Rangers oppose with the mild mannered, clever Neil Colville and the rough and ready Phil Watson. All four centers are flanked by high-scoring wings such as Dumart, Bauer, Conacher and Hill for Boston; Hextall, Macdonald, Shibicky and Mac Colville for Rangers.

Steady Netminders

There is every good chance that the third lines will turn the tide of fortune. Defensively the styles vary, Rangers tending to hold their defense men back conservatively whereas the Bruins defensemen go barging up the ice—restless sort of individuals. In goal you can take your pick, Dave Kerr and Frankie Brimsek are grand goalies for any sort of competition.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rangers will leave for New York after the game and the Bruins will head for the big city tomorrow . . . The New Yorkers rest after the game Thursday in preparation for the beginning of the play-offs next Tuesday . . . Boston will keep its hand in against Canadiens here Sunday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the Bruins finish on top they will play the first game in New York and return for the next two on Boston ice . . . If Rangers earn first place they want the first two games in New York . . . Ranger players think this series and the play-offs will show how much the Bruins need Eddie Shore . . . At least they admit they would rather face the Bruins without Shore than with him.

♪ ♪ ♪

Montreal paper prints a Canadian Press dispatch quoting Georges Perron, Valleyfield secretary (where seven players went on strike) as saying the seven players, who "had all been paid up for the regular season," went on strike "because they wanted their salaries and bonuses guaranteed to the end of the play-offs"—such is amateur hockey today in some sectors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Flash Hollett will sit out this game tonight . . . Art Jackson will center the third line between Cain and Wiseman and Red Hamill will do the general utility assignment . . . Mel Hill returns to his right wing post on the Cowley line.

Ranger-Boston Results

Rangers 2, Boston 2, overtime
Rangers 3, Boston 2.
Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Rangers 6, Boston 4.
Rangers 4, Boston 2.
Boston 6, Rangers 4.

Blue Shirts Who Will Be Heading for the Bruin Net

Wide World

When the New York Rangers face the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight these forwards of the visitors will try to penetrate the local defense and flash the red light behind Goalie Frank Brimsek. The players, left to right, are: Wilbert "Dutch" Hiller, Lynn Patrick, Clint Smith, Matthew "Mac" Colville, Alfred Pike, Phil Watson, Neil Colville, Alex Shibicky, Kilby Macdonald and Bryan Hextall

Bees Begin Series With Detroit Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 12—The Bees open a 26-game exhibition schedule tomorrow when they play the Detroit Tigers here, and competition will become hotter among the veterans, who have remained more or less in the background while a lot of promising recruits have been given close attention.

In the next month Casey Stengel has several important decisions to make, decisions on which the success of the 1940 Bees may depend. He plans to use the exhibition games as a proving ground; he enters the period of trial, he says, with an open mind and will judge entirely by results.

These are his most serious problems:

1. Who should play first base, Les Scarsella or Buddy Hassett?
2. If Scarsella is the better first baseman, should Hassett be played in the outfield? If so, in which field, left or right? And who are the best outfielders on the squad, other than Max West?
3. What pitchers should be kept besides Bill Posedel, Lou Fette, Dick Errickson, Jim Tobin, and Joe Sullivan, and what pitchers should be rated as starters?

Starting Line-up

Besides picking the nucleus of his pitching staff, Stengel has decided to open the season with Tony Cuccinello at third base, Eddie Miller at shortstop, Sebastian Sisti at second base, Max West in the outfield, possibly in center field, and Al Lopez and Phil Masi as catchers. The Bees manager expects to keep Henry Majeski and Rabbit Warstler as infield reserves, and perhaps also Bill Wietelmann.

"I'll use my regular pitchers in these exhibition games," said Stengel. "I've got to find out who I want to keep and I've also got to get them in condition to pitch. Until now they haven't had much work."

It is a fact that the veteran hurlers have not worked hard thus far. They have done much less running, it seems, than in previous seasons here. This may be by design, but more likely it is the result of having an unusually large squad of recruits in camp. The older players have been lost in the shuffle.

Will Know Later

These exhibition games in Florida can be deceiving, but scores aside, they do give a hint on the abilities of individuals. By the middle of next month club officials and experts will have a much better idea of the chances of rising above seventh place, the finishing berth last season, than they have now.

♪ ♪ ♪

Casey Stengel thinks Jim Tobin was a bargain for the Bees. "I like him better now than when I made the trade which sent John Lanning to Pittsburgh," he said . . . Al Piechota's 16-7 record with Kansas City last season looks all the better when it is known that he usually pitched in daylight, not at night . . . Bob Quinn regards Tony Cuccinello as the best team player in the National League.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Tigers tomorrow and the Cardinals Thursday for the Bees. A squad of about 25 players will leave Friday for West Palm Beach and Miami Beach, to play Rochester and Philadelphia Nationals over the week end . . . Henry Majeski, who flunked at third last season, is being worked out at second down here. He'll back up Sibby Sisti. Rab Warstler is also second base insurance.

Red Sox Are Well Equipped For Coaching Young Pitchers

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12—Perhaps no other club in the major leagues is as well equipped to school young pitchers as is the Boston Red Sox. If Joe Cronin's mound staff improves this season to the extent that the Yankees are given an interesting battle for the American League pennant, much credit will go to Tom Daly, Herb Pennock, Frank Shellenback and Moe Berg for their tutoring of the high-class minor league talent assembled here on Payne Field.

This quartet of Red Sox coaches is rich in experience, both in the majors and minors. Daly, who waves runners around third base after the regular campaign gets under way, was a better-than-average catcher during his playing days and also did a stretch of managing. He knows the pitching profession from beginning to end and spends as much time with young moundsmen as he does with prospective backstops. It is an open secret that Tom is many degrees smarter than some of the pilots currently taking pay checks in the majors.

Red Sox Scout

It is Pennock's job to tour the minors in search of future Red Sox hurlers and watch them until he either decides they are good enough or no good at all. He can tell you the moves, ability and history of every young prospect long before the boy reaches the Red Sox training camp. While with the Yankees a few years back, Herb was a great pitcher himself. He was not a big man and not particularly fast, but he won a lot of games because he had a head on his shoulders and could co-ordinate his knowledge and control.

Shellenback, as a hurler, did not stay long in the majors. But during the late 1920's and early 1930's he was one of the outstanding players in the Pacific Coast League. He won most of his games with a ball that was outlawed in the majors, but was also smart in the tricks of the mound. Like Pennock, he can tell a high grade young hurler when he sees one.

Berg Well Known

Berg's ability is well known around the American League. He specializes in the bull pen, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Red Sox last season had more success with relief pitchers than any other club in the circuit. When Cronin needs a fresh hurler, Moe has one ready. And any manager will tell you what a great feeling it is to see a rescue artist go in there and get the ball over the plate with something on it.

Berg, Shellenback, Pennock and Daly co-operated with Cronin in regard to young pitchers here in camp. They have talked over every newcomer, are fully aware of his good points and weaknesses, and agree on the best way to improve him. This co-operation eliminates having the boy listen to different advice from several directions.

Good Subjects

This spring, the Red Sox board of strategy has a number of good subjects to work with. Butland and Hash from Minneapolis, Mickey Harris from Scranton, Ralph Waite from Canton, Earl Johnson from St. Mary's College in California, Al Brazle from Little Rock and Frank Dasso from Scranton and Little Rock. It may be also that Pennock and Shellenback can break Jack Wilson of his habit of falling toward first base after delivering a ball to the plate.

In regard to his pitching staff, Cronin wants it understood that he is remaining open minded. He wants the young fellows to know that they all have a chance to make a place for themselves with the Red Sox varsity, if they can show him more than any of the more experienced holdovers.

As Cronin views the situation at this early date, Wilson and Dennie Galehouse may be the key men in his mound problem. Both veterans have a "world of stuff," but so far have been unable to reach their peaks. They both have been around long enough to "arrive" at any moment. Galehouse's big handicap is the idea he cannot win in the spring, which, of course, is ridiculous. There is no reason why he should not fool the batters as effectively in April as he does in August. If these two well knowns should step in and win regularly, as they have threatened to do for several years, that long-looked-for pennant might come to Fenway Park before most of the critics imagine.

Two springs ago Jim Bagby was the rookie pitching sensation here. Last spring it was Woody Rich. The scribes are currently putting their fingers on Mickey Harris as the young man most likely to succeed among the new crop of Red Sox farm hands.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Lacy's peculiar grip on a bat apparently is no handicap. In the process of swinging at a pitched ball, the rookie catcher lets his right hand slip down over his left. (He bats right handed.) In early batting practices, big George has given the ball a long ride.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin says Frank Dasso has a great arm and is one of those young pitchers who has everything but confidence. The boy may find himself at any moment, and when he does, he will be a sensation. Frankie can make that ball hum.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ralph Waite is what players call a high kicker. In the act of delivering the ball to the plate, he lifts his left leg high off the ground, much like Paul Derringer. The Red Sox will be satisfied if the boy follows through like the Cincinnati ace.

Boston U. Awards

Varsity and freshman awards were announced by Dr. John M. Harmon, Boston University Athletic Director, yesterday, to varsity hockey, basketball and swimming athletes, and freshman hockey and basketball players as approved by the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

The awards follow:

Varsity Hockey

Robert Rall, Paul Brown, John Chambers, Joseph Conaty, Edward Richardson, Robert Lange, Harold Hines, Howard Blasenak, Edward Farrell, William Shoemaker, John Elliott Jr., Raymond Wilkins, Henry Sullivan and Clayton Williams, manager.

Varsity Basketball

Capt. Jack Rotman, Charles Thomas, Walter Williams, Clifford Fitzpatrick, Dudley Purbeck, George Pantano, James Cassidy, James McCuddy, William Schenk, John King, William Olsen and Sydney Porshin, manager.

Varsity Swimming

Gerald Burns, Dudley Emerson, Charles Goldthwait, William Gray, William Landers, John Lukinchook, Harold Pembrook, George Rentoumis, Malcolm White, Robert White and Fred Seitz, manager.

Complete Fine Winter Season

The peak of the winter season for Beaver athletics was reached last week with the completion of the hockey, wrestling, squash, and basketball schedules. In the three weeks period from Feb. 18 to March 9, Tech athletes competed in 39 meets.

Hockey had its most successful season in 17 years, marked especially by their showing at the Lake Placid Intercollegiate tournaments, where they were downed by Colgate only after a strenuous overtime period to place in the runner-up position for the championship. Even the powerful Boston College squad was held to an even basis through three periods, puting over the winning tally in the fourth. George Kaneb was the outstanding player on the team and ranks third in scoring in the N. E. I. H. L.

Wrestling had its best season in six years. Joe Rivers, a graduate student at the Institute, was pressed into service as coach when Coach Jay Ricks resigned in the fall, and much credit must be given the diminutive mentor for the marked improvement in the technique exhibited by the grapplers near the end of the season. Sophomore John Carleton in the 175-pound division was invincible in all but one match which he lost in an overtime decision. Bill Stone, George Carnrick, and Dick Powers improved greatly. The freshman group will add many fine wrestlers to the team next year. Hugh Byfield, outstanding 175-pound man. Bob Fettes, 128 pound, who was lost to the team this year because of an illness, Bob Schaefer in the 165-pound class, and Bill Moore, heavyweight, who won four and lost one, complete the list.

Victories in the first three games of the season augured well for the basketball team. The powerful Brown and Tufts quintets, however, handed down two successive defeats. Undaunted, the Beavers came back and ended the season with six victories against four defeats. Wilson was the outstanding player and high scorer, accounting for 150 of 376 points, team total.

Capt. Tom Creamer established himself as one of the most outstanding guards in recent Tech history, to say nothing of the real qualities of leadership, he evidenced in directing his team to advantageous positions. Howard Samuels, sharpshooting forward was ever a threat, being second to Wilson in scoring. Sandy Glick was consistent through the season and was especially dangerous when the going was tough. Ernie Artz and Jerry Coe, sophomores, will develop into fine players in the course of two more years of competition.

Olympics Can Eliminate Lachine in Game Tonight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 12—Awaiting only the arrival of four players who were taking the aerial route to Montreal, the Boston Olympics today were preparing to meet Lachine Rapides in their home rink tonight in the second game of their semifinal Provincial League play-off series. The O's won the first contest Sunday at Boston 3-2.

Players whose arrival was anxiously awaited by Coach Hago Harrington included Goalie Ted Frazier, Centers Junie Allen and Buddy Foster, and Wing Dave Walsh, whose absence would put a crimp in the Olympics' attack, but whose uniforms could be filled because extra players were brought along on the train last night to cover just such an emergency.

Joined Squad

Coach Harrington joined his squad this morning, having been prevented from leaving at noon yesterday. Shortly before 9 o'clock the former Bruins star trudged from Windsor Station across the street into the Queen's Hotel.

Most of the players spent the day quietly in the hotel, although a few went off on shopping expeditions. Uppermost in the thoughts of everyone, however, was the admonition to be at the hotel ready to take the bus to Lachine at 7 p. m.

The Lachine rink is situated just 12 miles southwest of Montreal. In fact, Lachine, itself, is a suburb of this historic old city, the first record of which dates from 1535. In that year Jacques Cartier paddled up the St. Lawrence to the foot of a mountain where he found an Indian village named Hockelaga—a name which is still to be seen in the modern section of the city. The mountain became Mount Royal, and the city, Montreal.

But this is supposed to be a hockey story, and not a Baedeker of the city. And despite the fact that the 400-year-old town has an interesting history, our interest lies elsewhere.

Both Coach Harrington and the players are viewing the contest tonight with confidence, because of the record of three straight play-off victories they have run up this month—two over Verdun and one over the Rapides. But a great talking point with the Olympics is the fact that they have never been beaten at the Lachine rink.

Two Tie Games

Three years ago—the Olympics' first in the Provincial League—Lachine was not a member of the circuit. Last year and this, the O's played one game each season at the Lachine rink, with both affairs ending in 3-3 ties. Last winter Tony Demers, who this season joined the Canadiens, tied up the game with only four minutes to play. Just this past December, Gib James scored the tying goal with only 15 seconds left to play.

The game tonight is one that will not be tied, the locals feel.

If all the players arrive, and there is no reason to assume they won't, the Olympics will present the same line-up as in the past three games. The lines will be composed of Thompson, Foster, Guibord; Walsh, Allen, Desrosiers, and Jeremiah, Garron, Fitzgerald. On defense will be Stubbs and Splaine, and Anderson and Smith, while Frazier will be in goal.

Hobey Baker Trophy Won For Second Time by Yale

Its first title since 1935 in the Quadrangular Hockey League today is the prized possession of Yale and its leading scorer, Roger Hazen, six-foot two-inch, 173-pound wing from Lebanon, N. H., shares with Dartmouth's captain, Dan Sullivan, the league's individual scoring crown.

In 1935 the Blue won the title and Hobey Baker Trophy after a play-off with Harvard. In 1940 it won in straight games, capturing five in a row after it had tied its opener, 1 to 1, with Princeton. A 5-1 victory over the Cantabs in the season's finale at New Haven last Saturday night provided the clincher, although the Elis needed only a tie in that game to claim the title. In sweeping to their notable triumph they tallied 31 goals to 11 for the opposition, scoring their victories by at least two goals in every game. In their return match with Princeton they routed the Tigers, 9 to 3.

Princeton finished in second place in the final standing, winning four, losing only to Yale and tying one for nine points. Dartmouth, undefeated champion for the last two years, finished third with four points and Harvard was last, failing to score a victory during the season's play.

Hazen, who came along fast at the end, had a chance to pass Sullivan in the Harvard game, but he was held here to only one point, on an assist, to create the tie. The two leaders finished with 13 points each. Sullivan scored eight goals and was credited with five assists. Hazen had seven and six. Sullivan's best single performance was a five-goal sortie in the second Harvard game. Hazen's best was four points on three goals and one assist against Princeton. Princeton's Ralph Wyer was third in scoring with twelve points, Yale's Jim Carton was fourth with nine.

Yale's victory over Harvard also secured its third place in the International Division, the title in which was won a fortnight ago by Toronto, with McGill second. Don Dunbar, of Toronto, was individual high scorer in this league, with 28 points.

The final scoring records in the Triple I League follow:

Individual Scoring

	G	Gls	Assts	Pts
Dunbar, Toronto	8	11	17	28
R. Neilson, Queen's	7	13	8	21
M. Williamson, Queen's	7	7	13	20
Quigley, Toronto	8	11	9	20
N. Williamson, Queen's	7	12	5	17
Maynard, Toronto	8	8	9	17
MacIlquham, Toronto	8	11	6	17
Walker, McGill	7	10	6	16
Boddington, Toronto	8	6	9	15
Sullivan, Dartmouth	9	9	5	14
Hazen, Yale	9	7	6	13
Wyer, Princeton	9	6	7	13
Copp, Toronto	8	6	6	12
Dickison, McGill	7	1	10	11
Morrison, McGill	7	4	7	11
Maloon, Dartmouth	9	9	2	11
Keefer, McGill	7	7	3	10
Calion, Toronto	8	7	3	10
Gillespie, Yale	9	6	4	10
Carton, Yale	6	3	6	9
Stuckey, Princeton	9	4	5	9
Barnes, Yale	9	7	2	9
Lane, Queen's	7	5	3	8
Stephenson, Toronto	8	2	6	8
Winslow, Harvard	9	4	4	8
Bordley, Princeton	9	5	3	8
Rodd, Yale	7	5	2	7
Macdonald, McGill	7	3	3	6
Dunn, McGill	7	5	1	6
Hood, Queen's	7	5	1	6
McLennan, Yale	9	4	2	6
D. Eaton, Harvard	9	1	5	6
Burr, Yale	6	4	1	5
Perrin, McGill	6	2	3	5
Hulse, Harvard	8	5	0	5
Hughes, Dartmouth	9	0	5	5
Young, Princeton	9	5	0	5
Ervin, Harvard	9	2	3	5
Campbell, Dartmouth	5	0	4	4
Glynn, Toronto	6	1	3	4
Hibbard, McGill	7	0	4	4
Young, McGill	7	3	1	4
MacLachlan, Toronto	7	1	3	4
Riley, Dartmouth	8	2	2	4
Cross, Dartmouth	9	3	1	4
Turner, Princeton	7	3	1	4
Willetts, Harvard	5	0	3	3
Carter, Queen's	7	0	3	3
Mahle, Queen's	7	1	2	3
Keir, Dartmouth	8	2	1	3
Coleman, Harvard	9	2	1	3
Purnell, Princeton	9	2	1	3
MacCoy, Princeton	9	1	2	3
Brooks, Dartmouth	9	2	1	3
Snow, Dartmouth	4	1	1	2
Chapin, Yale	4	0	2	2
E. Toland, Yale	6	2	0	2
Duane, Harvard	7	2	0	2
J. Neilson, Queen's	7	1	1	2
Seabury, Yale	8	1	1	2
Pierson, Yale	9	0	2	2
Perkins, Harvard	9	2	0	2
A. Fuller, Princeton	9	2	0	2
Taylor, Toronto	2	0	1	1
Burns, Dartmouth	3	0	1	1
Daniels, Dartmouth	5	1	0	1
Driscoll, Yale	6	0	1	1
Nevins, Princeton	7	0	1	1
Lane, Princeton	7	1	0	1
Osborne, Queen's	7	0	1	1
McGill, Queen's	7	0	1	1
Brand, McGill	7	0	1	1
Gorham, Harvard	8	0	1	1
Summers, Harvard	8	0	1	1
Tiernan, Princeton	9	0	1	1

Madigan Out

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 (AP)—The contract of Edward P. (Slip) Madigan, football coach at St. Mary's College for over 18 years, will not be renewed next year, and he will be replaced for the coming fall season, it was announced last night.

Announcement of the decision was made by J. Philip Murphy, chairman of the St. Mary's Board of Athletic Control, following a board meeting.

No reason for the action was given.

Murphy said that Assistant Coach Norman P. "Red" Strader, would handle the Gaels' spring practice instead of Madigan, whose contract expires March 31, 1941.

Colgate Baseball

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Colgate University's baseball team will play 18 games this spring. Meeting Yale for the first time since 1933. The schedule includes: April 18, Middlebury; 20, Yale at New Haven; May 2, Holy Cross; 17, Springfield.

Compare Roster Situations

Wide World

Bill McKechnie, manager of the Cincinnati Reds (left), and Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, confer before the exhibition game won by the Sox, 13 to 10, at Tampa, Fla., last Sunday

Yale Swimmers Play Host

The Harvard and Yale varsity and freshman swimming teams will hold their annual meets at New Haven tonight, the freshman meet starting at 7 o'clock and the varsity meet following.

The Yale teams will be heavy favorites to defeat Harvard. The Yale varsity team has won 15 of 16 meets this winter and is reported to be the strongest team ever developed at New Haven. Last week it defeated Princeton, 61-14, after Princeton had defeated Harvard, 43-32. The Elis will win the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship by victory tonight.

The 220 and 440 freestyle races should be among the best ever in intercollegiate competition. The 220 will match Capt. Eric Cutler of Harvard, who is undefeated in the 220 and 440 this season, against Yale's crack sophomore, Howard Johnson, and the 440 will match Cutler against Rene Chouteau. The time for the 220 should be around 2:12 and for the 440 around 4:52.

Harvard has good performers in Jim Curwen in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events, and Art Bosworth in the backstroke, but Yale has good performers in freestylers Capt. Russ Duncan, Ed Pope, Dick Kelly, and Tom Britton, diver Jim Cook, backstroker Joe Burns, and breaststrokers Jack Meyer and Henry Kleppinger, who should roll up more than 50 points.

The Yale freshman swimming team has been undefeated in six meets, and has outstanding swimmers in freestylers Capt. Frank Lilley, Jack Pulleyn, and Jack Vreeland, and Louis Dannenbaum, backstroker. The Harvard team is undefeated, but was tied by Worcester Academy. Outstanding on the Harvard team are diver Shaw McCutcheon, freestyler Capt. Bus Curwen, backstroker Bill Drucker, and Sandy Houston, breaststroker.

Six members of the Harvard varsity swimming team will compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate individual championships at Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday. The Harvard entries are Capt. Eric Cutler, Jim Curwen, Lony Stowell, Art Bosworth, Franny Powers, and George Dana.

The Harvard and Yale varsity and freshman fencing teams will meet at the Indoor Athletic Building, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow night.

Coach Rene Peroy of Harvard will use Al Labastie, Cranston Jones, Art Jaros, and Ben Johnson in the foils; Paul Littlefield, Lynn Bruia, and Bill Croach in epee; and Calvin Williams, Bob Batt, and Lee Alberts in saber.

Coach Robert Grasson of Yale will use Jules Marcus, Jean Morris, and Ed Nunes in foil; Rex Auchincloss, Leonard Parsons, and Clifford Beebee in epee; and Bob Johnson, Ralph Mertens, and Art Litt in saber.

Sports Around the Hub

Exhibition Games Help Coaching

Both the Red Sox and Bees engage in exhibition baseball games tomorrow with the Sox testing the New York Giants at Winter Haven, and the Bees facing Detroit at Bradenton. It will be the second game for the Cronin team which defeated Cincinnati, Sunday, 13 to 10. The Bees begin their series and, while the results mean little, the various reactions of the players, particularly the youngsters, provide a fund of necessary information to the coaching staff.

According to press advices from Florida the Red Sox will not have Manager Joe Cronin or Dom Di Maggio in the line-up against the Giants, both being temporarily incapacitated. It is possible however, that the Bees will give Eddie Miller a turn at shortstop. He has not been working with the club long, but has been playing ball most of the winter in the Florida section.

Posedel, Tobin and Swift limited the Bee Yannigans to three hits and two runs yesterday, while the regulars collected 13 hits for nine runs. One of the Yannigan runs was supplied by Stan Andrews with a home run. Cuccinello and Scarsella hit triples and Sibby Sisti got a double and two singles for the regulars.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not since the days of the old Bruin Cub hockey team has Boston had two hockey teams so active in the play-offs. While the Bruins have not reached the start of the play-offs yet, they are booked to meet the Rangers in a best four-out-of-seven series for the National Hockey League title. The Boston Olympics already have passed their first play-off stage eliminating Verdun in two-straight and after defeating Lachine here Sunday afternoon they seek their second-straight at Lachine, Quebec, tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Northeastern was scheduled to start spring baseball practice yesterday, Coach Herb Gallagher deemed it too cold and cancelled plans for another week . . . The Boston Good-Wins basketball team chalked up its 22nd victory last night at Bangor, Maine, defeating Millinocket F. A. 47 to 27 . . . The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball Umpires Association was organized by a group of officials at the Lenox last night and Dan Silva was elected President . . . Boston University pitchers and catchers report to Coach Mel Collard at the B. U. gymnasium tomorrow afternoon.

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Along with the baseball news trickling into the headlines before the snow has disappeared comes the first hint of girl's softball. The Connecticut Nutmegs, state champions last year, are seeking games with teams in Massachusetts. The Nutmegs have been operating only one year, but held the Boston Olympets for 11 innings in their first indoor game at the Garden last year and then lost a close decision to the New York Americanettes, 6 to 5. Games with the Nutmegs can be arranged through Peter Phanos, 9 Wardwell Street, Stamford, Conn.

Norwich Elects

NORTHFIELD, Vt., March 12 (AP)—Three captains for the coming season were elected last night by the Norwich University baseball squad. They were Pitcher Robert Henderson of Winthrop, Mass., Outfielder Ezio Broggini of Barre, and Infielder Hale Mason of Orleans. All are seniors.

can even lose to Rangers on New York ice and still have a game in hand with Canadiens in which to regain the lead.

Rangers Need Two

Rangers must win tonight and Thursday night to assure themselves of first place. That task is not only herculean in prospect, but a mountainous mental hazard as well. After the game Thursday they have no more opportunity to pick up points and the Bruins still have that Canadien game in the background.

When games are as important as this one it is fortunate for the hockey fans that two masters of such situations are available to properly prepare the combating teams. Art Ross will be on hand tonight and the Bruins will heed his schooling for the fray. On the other side of the ice will be the Blue Shirts under the wise leadership of Lester Patrick. These two, augmented by bench managers Cooney Weiland and Frank Boucher, have guidance that comes from experiences and similar situations over periods of years.

Two Good Captains

Out on the ice the leadership continues on a high level. The Bruins have their captain, Dit Clapper, and Rangers have their captain, Art Coulter. Their styles of play vary and their ability as players differs in the opinions of hockey fans, but in the respect of leadership they have no peers. They both exhort their team mates on to greater deeds by example.

The two teams are as different as their captains, both excelling in their respective achievements; the Bruins are termed—in one word—power and the Rangers in one word—clever. Both clubs have the best center ice men in pro hockey today and any hockey fan at all versed in the ways of the game is cognizant of that importance.

On the Boston side we have the veteran Bill Cowley who combines ruggedness and smartness, Milt Schmidt, the newest sensation of hockey and leading scorer who combines speed, rushing and two good play-making wings. Rangers

Steady Netminders

There is every good chance that the third lines will turn the tide of fortune. Defensively the styles vary, Rangers tending to hold their defense men back conservatively whereas the Bruins defensemen go barging up the ice—restless sort of individuals. In goal you can take your pick, Dave Kerr and Frankie Brimsek are grand goalies for any sort of competition.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rangers will leave for New York after the game and the Bruins will head for the big city tomorrow . . . The New Yorkers rest after the game Thursday in preparation for the beginning of the play-offs next Tuesday . . . Boston will keep its hand in against Canadiens here Sunday night.

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If the Bruins finish on top they will play the first game in New York and return for the next two on Boston ice . . . If Rangers earn first place they want the first two games in New York . . . Ranger players think this series and the play-offs will show how much the Bruins need Eddie Shore . . . At least they admit they would rather face the Bruins without Shore than with him.

♦ ♦ ♦

Montreal paper prints a Canadian Press dispatch quoting Georges Perron, Valleyfield secretary (where seven players went on strike) as saying the seven players, who "had all been paid up for the regular season," went on strike "because they wanted their salaries and bonuses guaranteed to the end of the play-offs"—such is amateur hockey today in some sectors.

♦ ♦ ♦

Flash Hollett will sit out this game tonight . . . Art Jackson will center the third line between Cain and Wiseman and Red Hamill will do the general utility assignment . . . Mel Hill returns to his right wing post on the Cowley line.

Ranger-Boston Results

Rangers 2, Boston 2, overtime
Rangers 3, Boston 2.
Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Rangers 6, Boston 4.
Rangers 4, Boston 2.
Boston 6, Rangers 4.

Wide World

When the New York Rangers face the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight these forwards of the visitors will try to penetrate the local defense and flash the red light behind Goalie Frank Brimsek. The players, left to right, are: Wilbert "Dutch" Hiller, Lynn Patrick, Clint Smith, Matthew "Mac" Colville, Alfred Pike, Phil Watson, Neil Colville, Alex Shibicky, Kilby Macdonald and Bryan Hextall

Red Sox Are Well Equipped For Coaching Young Pitchers

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12—Perhaps no other club in the major leagues is as well equipped to school young pitchers as is the Boston Red Sox. If Joe Cronin's mound staff improves this season to the extent that the Yankees are given an interesting battle for the American League pennant, much credit will go to Tom Daly, Herb Pennock, Frank Shellenback and Moe Berg for their tutoring of the high-class minor league talent assembled here on Payne Field.

This quartet of Red Sox coaches is rich in experience, both in the majors and minors. Daly, who waves runners around third base after the regular campaign gets under way, was a better-than-average catcher during his playing days and also did a stretch of managing. He knows the pitching profession from beginning to end and spends as much time with young moundsmen as he does with prospective backstops. It is an open secret that Tom is many degrees smarter than some of the pilots currently taking pay checks in the majors.

Red Sox Scout

It is Pennock's job to tour the minors in search of future Red Sox hurlers and watch them until he either decides they are good enough or no good at all. He can tell you the moves, ability and history of every young prospect long before the boy reaches the Red Sox training camp. While with the Yankees a few years back, Herb was a great pitcher himself. He was not a big man and not particularly fast, but he won a lot of games because he had a head on his shoulders and could co-ordinate his knowledge and control.

Shellenback, as a hurler, did not stay long in the majors. But during the late 1920's and early 1930's he was one of the outstanding players in the Pacific Coast League. He won most of his games with a ball that was outlawed in the majors, but was also smart in the tricks of the mound. Like Pennock, he can tell a high grade young hurler when he sees one.

Berg Well Known

Berg's ability is well known around the American League. He specializes in the bull pen, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Red Sox last season had more success with relief pitchers than any other club in the circuit. When Cronin needs a fresh hurler, Moe has one ready. And any manager will tell you what a great feeling it is to see a rescue artist go in there and get the ball over the plate with something on it.

Berg, Shellenback, Pennock and Daly co-operated with Cronin in regard to young pitchers here in camp. They have talked over every newcomer, are fully aware of his good points and weaknesses, and agree on the best way to improve him. This co-operation eliminates having the boy listen to different advice from several directions.

Good Subjects

This spring, the Red Sox board of strategy has a number of good subjects to work with. Butland and Hash from Minneapolis, Mickey Harris from Scranton, Ralph Waite from Canton, Earl Johnson from St. Mary's College in California, Al Brazle from Little Rock and Frank Dasso from Scranton and Little Rock. It may be also that Pennock and Shellenback can break Jack Wilson of his habit of falling toward first base after delivering a ball to the plate.

In regard to his pitching staff, Cronin wants it understood that he is remaining open minded. He wants the young fellows to know that they all have a chance to make a place for themselves with the Red Sox varsity, if they can show him more than any of the more experienced holdovers.

As Cronin views the situation at this early date, Wilson and Dennie Galehouse may be the key men in his mound problem. Both veterans have a "world of stuff," but so far have been unable to reach their peaks. They both have been around long enough to "arrive" at any moment. Galehouse's big handicap is the idea he cannot win in the spring, which, of course, is ridiculous. There is no reason why he should not fool the batters as effectively in April as he does in August. If these two well knowns should step in and win regularly, as they have threatened to do for several years, that long-looked-for pennant might come to Fenway Park before most of the critics imagine.

Two springs ago Jim Bagby was the rookie pitching sensation here. Last spring it was Woody Rich. The scribes are currently putting their fingers on Mickey Harris as the young man most likely to succeed among the new crop of Red Sox farm hands.

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George Lacy's peculiar grip on a bat apparently is no handicap. In the process of swinging at a pitched ball, the rookie catcher lets his right hand slip down over his left. (He bats right handed.) In early batting practices, big George has given the ball a long ride.

♦ ♦ ♦

Cronin says Frank Dasso has a great arm and is one of those young pitchers who has everything but confidence. The boy may find himself at any moment, and when he does, he will be a sensation. Frankie can make that ball hum.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ralph Waite is what players call a high kicker. In the act of delivering the ball to the plate, he lifts his left leg high off the ground, much like Paul Derringer. The Red Sox will be satisfied if the boy follows through like the Cincinnati ace.

Boston U. Awards

Varsity and freshman awards were announced by Dr. John M. Harmon, Boston University Athletic Director, yesterday, to varsity hockey, basketball and swimming athletes, and freshman hockey and basketball players as approved by the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

The awards follow:

Varsity Hockey

Robert Rall, Paul Brown, John Chambers, Joseph Conaty, Edward Richardson, Robert Lange, Harold Hines, Howard Blasenak, Edward Farrell, William Shoemaker, John Elliott Jr., Raymond Wilkins, Henry Sullivan and Clayton Williams, manager.

Varsity Basketball

Capt. Jack Rotman, Charles Thomas, Walter Williams, Clifford Fitzpatrick, Dudley Purbeck, George Pantano, James Cassidy, James McCuddy, William Schenk, John King, William Olsen and Sydney Forshin, manager.

Varsity Swimming

Gerald Burns, Dudley Emerson, Charles Goldthwait, William Gray, William Landers, John Lukinchook, Harold Pembrook. George Rentoumis, Malcolm White, Robert White and Fred Seitz, manager.

Complete Fine Winter Season

The peak of the winter season for Beaver athletics was reached last week with the completion of the hockey, wrestling, squash, and basketball schedules. In the three weeks period from Feb. 18 to March 9, Tech athletes competed in 39 meets.

Hockey had its most successful season in 17 years, marked especially by their showing at the Lake Placid Intercollegiate tournaments, where they were downed by Colgate only after a strenuous overtime period to place in the runner-up position for the championship. Even the powerful Boston College squad was held to an even basis through three periods, puting over the winning tally in the fourth. George Kaneb was the outstanding player on the team and ranks third in scoring in the N. E. I. H. L.

Wrestling had its best season in six years. Joe Rivers, a graduate student at the Institute, was pressed into service as coach when Coach Jay Ricks resigned in the fall, and much credit must be given the diminutive mentor for the marked improvement in the technique exhibited by the grapplers near the end of the season. Sophomore John Carleton in the 175-pound division was invincible in all but one match which he lost in an overtime decision. Bill Stone, George Carnrick, and Dick Powers improved greatly. The freshman group will add many fine wrestlers to the team next year. Hugh Byfield, outstanding 175-pound man. Bob Fettes, 128 pound, who was lost to the team this year because of an illness, Bob Schaefer in the 165-pound class, and Bill Moore, heavyweight, who won four and lost one, complete the list.

Victories in the first three games of the season augured well for the basketball team. The powerful Brown and Tufts quintets, however, handed down two successive defeats. Undaunted, the Beavers came back and ended the season with six victories against four defeats. Wilson was the outstanding player and high scorer, accounting for 150 of 376 points, team total.

Capt. Tom Creamer established himself as one of the most outstanding guards in recent Tech history, to say nothing of the real qualities of leadership, he evidenced in directing his team to advantageous positions. Howard Samuels, sharpshooting forward was ever a threat, being second to Wilson in scoring. Sandy Glick was consistent through the season and was especially dangerous when the going was tough. Ernie Artz and Jerry Coe, sophomores, will develop into fine players in the course of two more years of competition.

Olympics Can Eliminate Lachine in Game Tonight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 12—Awaiting only the arrival of four players who were taking the aerial route to Montreal, the Boston Olympics today were preparing to meet Lachine Rapides in their home rink tonight in the second game of their semifinal Provincial League play-off series. The O's won the first contest Sunday at Boston 3-2.

Players whose arrival was anxiously awaited by Coach Hago Harrington included Goalie Ted Frazier, Centers Junie Allen and Buddy Foster, and Wing Dave Walsh, whose absence would put a crimp in the Olympics' attack, but whose uniforms could be filled because extra players were brought along on the train last night to cover just such an emergency.

Joined Squad

Coach Harrington joined his squad this morning, having been prevented from leaving at noon yesterday. Shortly before 9 o'clock the former Bruins star trudged from Windsor Station across the street into the Queen's Hotel.

Most of the players spent the day quietly in the hotel, although a few went off on shopping expeditions. Uppermost in the thoughts of everyone, however, was the admonition to be at the hotel ready to take the bus to Lachine at 7 p. m.

The Lachine rink is situated just 12 miles southwest of Montreal. In fact, Lachine, itself, is a suburb of this historic old city, the first record of which dates from 1535. In that year Jacques Cartier paddled up the St. Lawrence to the foot of a mountain where he found an Indian village named Hockelaga—a name which is still to be seen in the modern section of the city. The mountain became Mount Royal, and the city, Montreal.

But this is supposed to be a hockey story, and not a Baedeker of the city. And despite the fact that the 400-year-old town has an interesting history, our interest lies elsewhere.

Both Coach Harrington and the players are viewing the contest tonight with confidence, because of the record of three straight play-off victories they have run up this month—two over Verdun and one over the Rapides. But a great talking point with the Olympics is the fact that they have never been beaten at the Lachine rink.

Two Tie Games

Three years ago—the Olympics' first in the Provincial League—Lachine was not a member of the circuit. Last year and this, the O's played one game each season at the Lachine rink, with both affairs ending in 3-3 ties. Last winter Tony Demers, who this season joined the Canadiens, tied up the game with only four minutes to play. Just this past December, Gib James scored the tying goal with only 15 seconds left to play.

The game tonight is one that will not be tied, the locals feel.

If all the players arrive, and there is no reason to assume they won't, the Olympics will present the same line-up as in the past three games. The lines will be composed of Thompson, Foster, Guibord; Walsh, Allen, Desrosiers, and Jeremiah, Garron, Fitzgerald. On defense will be Stubbs and Splaine, and Anderson and Smith, while Frazier will be in goal.

Yale Swimmers Play Host

The Harvard and Yale varsity and freshman swimming teams will hold their annual meets at New Haven tonight, the freshman meet starting at 7 o'clock and the varsity meet following.

The Yale teams will be heavy favorites to defeat Harvard. The Yale varsity team has won 15 of 16 meets this winter and is reported to be the strongest team ever developed at New Haven. Last week it defeated Princeton, 61-14, after Princeton had defeated Harvard, 43-32. The Elis will win the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship by victory tonight.

The 220 and 440 freestyle races should be among the best ever in intercollegiate competition. The 220 will match Capt. Eric Cutler of Harvard, who is undefeated in the 220 and 440 this season, against Yale's crack sophomore, Howard Johnson, and the 440 will match Cutler against Rene Chouteau. The time for the 220 should be around 2:12 and for the 440 around 4:52.

Harvard has good performers in Jim Curwen in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events, and Art Bosworth in the backstroke, but Yale has good performers in freestylers Capt. Russ Duncan, Ed Pope, Dick Kelly, and Tom Britton, diver Jim Cook, backstroker Joe Burns, and breaststrokers Jack Meyer and Henry Kleppinger, who should roll up more than 50 points.

The Yale freshman swimming team has been undefeated in six meets, and has outstanding swimmers in freestylers Capt. Frank Lilley, Jack Pulleyn, and Jack Vreeland, and Louis Dannenbaum, backstroker. The Harvard team is undefeated, but was tied by Worcester Academy. Outstanding on the Harvard team are diver Shaw McCutcheon, freestyler Capt. Bus Curwen, backstroker Bill Drucker, and Sandy Houston, breaststroker.

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Hobey Baker Trophy Won For Second Time by Yale

Its first title since 1935 in the Quadrangular Hockey League today is the prized possession of Yale and its leading scorer, Roger Hazen, six-foot two-inch, 173-pound wing from Lebanon, N. H., shares with Dartmouth's captain, Dan Sullivan, the league's individual scoring crown.

In 1935 the Blue won the title and Hobey Baker Trophy after a play-off with Harvard. In 1940 it won in straight games, capturing five in a row after it had tied its opener, 1 to 1, with Princeton. A 5-1 victory over the Cantabs in the season's finale at New Haven last Saturday night provided the clincher, although the Elis needed only a tie in that game to claim the title. In sweeping to their notable triumph they tallied 31 goals to 11 for the opposition, scoring their victories by at least two goals in every game. In their return match with Princeton they routed the Tigers, 9 to 3.

Princeton finished in second place in the final standing, winning four, losing only to Yale and tying one for nine points. Dartmouth, undefeated champion for the last two years, finished third with four points and Harvard was last, failing to score a victory during the season's play.

Hazen, who came along fast at the end, had a chance to pass Sullivan in the Harvard game, but he was held here to only one point, on an assist, to create the tie. The two leaders finished with 13 points each. Sullivan scored eight goals and was credited with five assists. Hazen had seven and six. Sullivan's best single performance was a five-goal sortie in the second Harvard game. Hazen's best was four points on three goals and one assist against Princeton. Princeton's Ralph Wyer was third in scoring with twelve points, Yale's Jim Carton was fourth with nine.

Yale's victory over Harvard also secured its third place in the International Division, the title in which was won a fortnight ago by Toronto, with McGill second. Don Dunbar, of Toronto, was individual high scorer in this league, with 28 points.

The final scoring records in the Triple I League follow:

Individual Scoring

	G	Gls	Assts	Pts
Dunbar, Toronto	8	11	17	28
R. Neilson, Queen's	7	13	8	21
M. Williamson, Queen's	7	7	13	20
Quigley, Toronto	8	11	9	20
N. Williamson, Queen's	7	12	5	17
Maynard, Toronto	8	8	9	17
MacIlquham, Toronto	8	11	6	17
Walker, McGill	7	10	6	16
Boddington, Toronto	8	6	9	15
Sullivan, Dartmouth	9	9	5	14
Hazen, Yale	9	7	6	13
Wyer, Princeton	9	6	7	13
Copp, Toronto	8	6	6	12
Dickison, McGill	7	1	10	11
Morrison, McGill	7	4	7	11
Maloon, Dartmouth	9	9	2	11
Keefer, McGill	7	7	3	10
Callon, Toronto	8	7	3	10
Gillespie, Yale	9	6	4	10
Carton, Yale	6	3	6	9
Stuckey, Princeton	9	4	5	9
Barnes, Yale	9	7	2	9
Lane, Queen's	7	5	3	8
Stephenson, Toronto	8	2	6	8
Winslow, Harvard	9	4	4	8
Bordley, Princeton	9	5	3	8
Rodd, Yale	7	5	2	7
Macdonald, McGill	7	3	3	6
Dunn, McGill	7	5	1	6
Hood, Queen's	7	5	1	6
McLennan, Yale	9	4	2	6
D. Eaton, Harvard	9	1	5	6
Burr, Yale	6	4	1	5
Perrin, McGill	6	2	3	5
Hulse, Harvard	8	5	0	5
Hughes, Dartmouth	9	0	5	5
Young, Princeton	9	5	0	5
Ervin, Harvard	9	2	3	5
Campbell, Dartmouth	5	0	4	4
Glynn, Toronto	6	1	3	4
Hibbard, McGill	7	0	4	4
Young, McGill	7	3	1	4
MacLachlan, Toronto	7	1	3	4
Riley, Dartmouth	8	2	2	4
Cross, Dartmouth	9	3	1	4
Turner, Princeton	7	3	1	4
Willetts, Harvard	5	0	3	3
Carter, Queen's	7	0	3	3
Mable, Queen's	7	1	2	3
Keir, Dartmouth	8	2	1	3
Coleman, Harvard	9	2	1	3
Purnell, Princeton	9	2	1	3
MacCoy, Princeton	9	1	2	3
Brooks, Dartmouth	9	2	1	3
Snow, Dartmouth	4	1	1	2
Chapin, Yale	4	0	2	2
E. Toland, Yale	8	2	0	2
Duane, Harvard	7	2	0	2
J. Neilson, Queen's	7	1	1	2
Seabury, Yale	8	1	1	2
Pierson, Yale	9	0	2	2
Perkins, Harvard	9	2	0	2
A. Fuller, Princeton	9	2	0	2
Taylor, Toronto	2	0	1	1
Burns, Dartmouth	3	0	1	1
Daniels, Dartmouth	5	1	0	1
Driscoll, Yale	6	0	1	1
Nevins, Princeton	7	0	1	1
Lane, Princeton	7	1	0	1
Osborne, Queen's	7	0	1	1
McGill, Queen's	7	0	1	1
Brand, McGill	7	0	1	1
Gorham, Harvard	8	0	1	1
Summers, Harvard	8	0	1	1
Tiernan, Princeton	9	0	1	1

Madigan Out

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 (AP)—The contract of Edward P. (Slip) Madigan, football coach at St. Mary's College for over 18 years, will not be renewed next year, and he will be replaced for the coming fall season, it was announced last night.

Announcement of the decision was made by J. Philip Murphy, chairman of the St. Mary's Board of Athletic Control, following a board meeting.

No reason for the action was given.

Murphy said that Assistant Coach Norman P. "Red" Strader, would handle the Gaels' spring practice instead of Madigan, whose contract expires March 31, 1941.

Colgate Baseball

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Colgate University's baseball team will play 18 games this spring. Meeting Yale for the first time since 1933. The schedule includes: April 18, Middlebury; 20, Yale at New Haven; May 2, Holy Cross; 17, Springfield.

Compare Roster Situations

Wide World

Bill McKechnie, manager of the Cincinnati Reds (left), and Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, confer before the exhibition game won by the Sox, 13 to 10, at Tampa, Fla., last Sunday

Illinois Pro Shakes Off Determined Challenge of National Open Champion Nelson

Mangrum Fires Last Round Of 67 to Win at Thomasville

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News Shots From the Sports Reel

Sam Snead Will Top Golf Field, States Veteran Pro

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Lloyd Mangrum, a lesser light in golf's winter road show, laughed at par yesterday and won $700 top money in the Thomasville open with one of the season's most brilliant scoring feats.

To take his first major top prize, the tallish, slender young assistant pro from Oak Park, Ill., fired a closing round of 67 that finally shook off the determined challenge of National Open Champion Byron Nelson.

Tied after four-under-par first rounds of 68 Sunday, Mangrum and Nelson kept the pace yesterday morning with another pair of 68's to leave the fast field well behind with 36-hole totals of 136.

Nelson Scores a 69

Nelson kept the pressure on with a 69 in the final round but Mangrum refused to crack, winding up his great display with an eagle three on the long dog-legged 18th hole to sew it up at 203 strokes, 13 under par for the Glen Arven layout and eight strokes better than Henry Picard's winning card of 1939.

Nelson's 205 was plenty good enough to give him second place and $450, eight strokes under E. J. (Dutch) Harrison. The Little Rock pro gained his third place prize of $350 with three steady, down-the-grove 71's.

Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Craig Wood of Winged Foot, N. Y. wound up in a fourth place tie at 214 when Runyan slipped to a 73 after rounds of 70-71 and blond Craig edged down to a 71 after hitting 71-72 in his first rounds.

Bracketed a stroke further back were Canada's Stanley Horne and Felix Serafin of Scranton, Pa. The man from Montreal got his with a neat closing effort of 70 which added to a 73-72. Serafin arrived by whacking out a 68 to pull down the average of a previous 72 and 75.

Snead and McHale Tie

Slamming Sam Snead picked up a bit of change and had the satisfaction of equalling par for the 54 when he clicked off a second straight 70 after a dismal 76 in Sunday's first test. Tied with Snead and completing the list of those equalling or breaking par was Jimmy McHale, Saranac, N. Y., who redeemed himself with a 69 after he had scored an indifferent 75 in the morning round to go with an opening 72.

Mangrum's 203 not only cracked all records for these parts but was within five strokes of the recognized record of 198 for a 54-hole tournament. Nelson set this one at Phoenix, Ariz., last year.

Scores and Purses

By the Associated Press

Thomasville, Ga.

The 20 leaders in the Thomasville open golf tournament follow with the purses of the prize winners indicated:

Lloyd Mangrum ($700)	68-68-67—203
Byron Nelson ($450)	68-68-69—205
E. J. Harrison ($350)	71-71-71—213
Paul Runyan ($250)	70-71-73—214
Craig Wood ($250)	71-72-71—214
Stan Horne ($170)	73-73-70—215
Felix Serafin ($170)	72-75-68—215
Sam Snead ($130)	76-70-70—216
Jimmy McHale ($130)	72-75-69—216
Johnny Revolta ($95)	75-76-68—219
Herman Keiser ($95)	69-74-76—219
Rod Munday ($80)	74-73-73—220
John Bulla ($70)	75-75-71—221
Horton Smith ($20)	75-74-73—222
Ben Hogan ($20)	75-75-72—222
Gene Sarazen ($20)	73-74-75—222
John Budd ($15)	78-73-72—223
*Tommy Barnes	72-76-73—221
Vincent Eldred	72-76-77—225
Ted Luther	72-78-77—227

*—Amateur.

Demaret Still Leading List

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Jimmy Demaret, of Houston, Texas, whose winning streak is the talk of the winter circuit, is still leading the money winners of the year with room to spare.

Demaret has won $6,125, Fred Corcoran, PGA tournament manager, announced after the Thomasville Open, eleventh meet on the schedule of sixteen.

In second place with $3,038 won is Ben Hogan, of White Plains, N. Y.

Other leaders and their tournament earning are:

Craig Wood, Winged Foot, N. Y., $2,577.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $2,538.
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H., $2,517.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio $2,171.
Sam Snead, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., $2,031.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $2,016.
Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., $1,917.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $1,807.
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., $1,750
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., $1,750.
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., $1,708.

Demaret is leading for the Harry Vardon Trophy presented to the low-scoring player by the P. G. A. He has 212 points to Wood's 104.

From Thomasville the pros will go to St. Augustine, Fla., for the pro - amateur event starting Wednesday and ending Saturday. Then they swing to Pinehurst, N. C., March 19-21; to Greensboro, N. C., March 23-25; Asheville, N. C., March 28-31, and to the Augusta Masters, April 4-7.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: New York City—Bill Tilden (right), shown following his thrilling match with Don Budge as the tennis stars leave the court after playing for the Finnish Relief Fund. Budge defeated Tilden in straight sets, 7-5, 6-2, before 6,000 fans. Center: Winter Haven, Fla.—Norman "Babe" Young, who is expected to play first base for the Giants this season, shown at spring training. He replaced Henry "Zeke" Bonura at first base toward the end of last season. Right: New York City—The finish of the "Casey 600" at the 21st annual K. of C. Meet at Madison Square Garden showing Jimmy Herbert of N. Y. U. first, to set a new world indoor record of 1:10.8, bettering his own old record of 1:11.1 set in 1938. Charles L. Belcher, Jr., of Georgia Tech was second; and John J. Quigley of Manhattan College A. A. was third.

'Sauerkraut' Line Leading Scoring List

MONTREAL, March 12 (AP)—Boston's "Sauerkraut Kids"—Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer—may or may not rank among big league hockey's greatest three-man combinations. Still no line ever dominated the scoring in any previous season as they are doing in the National League right now.

Going into the final week of the 1939-40 regular schedule, Schmidt leads the league with 50 points, Dumart is second with 41 and Bauer third with 40. Only three rivals appear to have any chance of spoiling their clean sweep this week. Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers, tied with Dumart for second a week ago, still has 39 points and Neil Colville of the Rangers and Bill Cowley of Boston have 38 apiece.

There have been several instances of line-mates taking first and second places in scoring, but the third man of even the greatest lines always has trailed several notches behind. Even the record-setting Boston "Dynamite Trio" of 1929-30 was split up. The Bill Cook-Bun Cook-Frank Boucher combination of the Rangers never managed to make a clean sweep nor Toronto's great "Kid" line of a decade ago Chuck Conacher, Joe Primeau and Harvey Jackson.

The "Kids" once filled the first three positions in the Canadian division when the National League was operated in two sections, but when figures for the entire league were counted, Jackson dropped to sixth place.

Schmidt, with 21 goals and 29 assists, leading the league in the latter department, hardly can be beaten for first place. He added five points to his total last week, as did Bauer. Hextall, No. 1 marksman with 24 goals, failed to get a point last week and neither did the Rangers' Phil Watson, former leading play-maker who now trails Schmidt by one assist.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Schmidt, Boston	21	29	50
Dumart Boston	20	41	
Bauer, Boston	16	24	40
Hextall, Rangers	24	15	39
N. Colville, Rangers	19	19	38
Cowley, Boston	13	25	38
Watson, Rangers	7	28	35
Drillon, Toronto	18	16	34
Armstrong, Americans	16	17	33
Blake, Montreal	16	17	33
Howe, Detroit	13	20	33
Shibicky, Rangers	11	21	32
Hiller, Rangers	13	18	31
Cain, Boston	20	10	30
R. Conacher, Boston	17	12	29
Dahlstrom, Chicago	11	18	29
Sands, Montreal	9	20	29
L. Patrick, Rangers	12	16	28
Macdonald, Rangers	15	13	28
C. Conacher, Americans	10	18	28
Hollett, Boston	9	18	27
Anderson, Americans	12	15	27
Clapper, Boston	10	16	26
Goodfellow, Detroit	11	15	26

National Intercollegiate Basketball Tourney

(At Kansas City)

Results March 11

First Round

Pittsburg, Kan., State Teachers 47, St. Joseph, Collegeville, Ind., 26.
West Texas State, Canyon, Texas, 60, Northern State of Aberdeen, N. D., 52.
Southeastern State College, Durant, Okla., 33, Louisiana State Normal, Natchitcohes, La., 27.
Glenville, W. Va., State 50, Wayne, Neb., State Teachers 38.
Appalachian State, Boone, N. C., 43, Bemidji, Minn., Teachers 34.

National Professional Basketball League

(First Game of Title Play-Off)

Result March 11

At Oshkosh, Wis.: Oshkosh All-Stars 47, Akron Firestones 37.

Big Six Basketball Play-Off

Result March 11

At Wichita, Kan.—Oklahoma University 52, Missouri University 41.

College Basketball

Result March 11

At State College, Pa.: Penn State 48, Carnegie Tech 26.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Yankees Aim for Fifth Straight

SARASOTA, Fla.—Although very few of the boys in this spring training stronghold of the Red Sox like to talk about it, the Yankees are aiming at their fifth straight American League pennant as they go through their conditioning routine over in St. Petersburg. Those close to the Boston club are not conceding a thing to Joe McCarthy at this early date, but when backed into a corner of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, these same gentlemen are forced to admit that the rotund leader from Buffalo still has a very impressive outfit.

McCarthy, exclusive of the pitchers, will go along with the same team that took care of the Cincinnati Reds in the last World Series. Bill Dickey, who is generally given credit for sparking the club, is still the No. 1 catcher in baseball. Babe Dahlgren, fresh from Lefty O'Doul's private tutoring on the Pacific Coast, remains at first base. Joe Gordon, Frankie Crosetti and Red Rolfe complete the infield. Reading from left to right, George Selkirk, Joe Di Maggio, and Charley Keller will be the outfield.

Keller Improving

Very little space is needed to point out the strong factors of this group. Dahlgren, Gordon, Crosetti, and Rolfe form the greatest inner defense unit in the majors, and Joe and Red pack a punch at the plate as well. Dickey, Di Maggio, and Selkirk have been outstanding hitters for several years. Keller polished off a fine freshman record last season by being the individual star of the World Series. He will be one of the best all-around outfielders in the American League in 1940.

McCarthy's pitching is not on a par with the rest of the club, but, backed by that tremendous distance punch, it should be good enough to set the pace for another year. Some of the fellows in this part of Florida disagree on this matter, but there is a chance that they are prejudiced. Joe Cronin, for example.

Mound Regulars

Until further developments, Lefty Gomez, Charley Ruffing, Atley Donald, Bump Hadley, Oral Hildebrand, Monte Pearson, and Marius Russo will be in line for the heaviest mound duty, with Johnny Murphy in the bull pen. Steve Sundra and Lee Grissom, a Cincinnati castoff, will be watched closely through the training campaign and Grapefruit League. There is a chance that Spud Chandler may come back and show the promise he did two or three years ago. He could make himself a very popular young man with McCarthy.

The best of the minor league arrivals is Marvin Breuer, a right-hander from Rolla, Missouri, who won 17 games for the pennant-winning Kansas City club last season. He was looked at by the Yanks last spring, being later turned back. But a full schedule in the American Association apparently did him a lot of good. He is a husky boy, quiet, hard working, and with plenty on the ball.

Former Collegian

Breuer is a graduate of the Missouri School of Mines and is considered an excellent engineer. Oddly, he did not play baseball in college. Last season he missed a no-hit game against Louisville because he failed to retire the last batter. Marvin was on the threshold of the minor league Hall of Fame when the final man up topped a high bounder in front of the plate and beat the throw to first base.

Grissom is a key man in the Yankee situation. At one time the Cincinnati Reds thought they had another Lefty Grove. Lee looked like a pitcher with everything, including fair control. But all at once he lost the combination. Every time you see him warming up, however, you remember the promise he showed that one year at Cincy. If he came back, McCarthy could forget about his pitching for another season.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lloyd Moore and Junior Thompson held Dodgers hitless as Cincinnati won exhibition game, 5-0.

Three Years Ago

Columbia with 34 5-14 points won first indoor track title in I. C. A. A. A. A. history. Ben Johnson won 60-yard dash and broad jump to lead winners to decisive victory. Princeton second with 19 16-21 points.

Five Years Ago

Pennsylvania beat Columbia, 35-34 in play-off for Eastern Intercollegiate basketball championship.

Siftings

One of the Best

By winning Southern Conference championships in basketball, swimming, and indoor track, and State titles in boxing, wrestling, and swimming, University of North Carolina athletic teams have just completed one of the best all-round winter seasons in its history . . . In addition to winning a majority of the Conference and State championships, the Tar Heels compiled one of the nation's most impressive records in dual contests . . . Their teams took part in 81 contests and won 65, tied 1, and lost 15 for a remarkable victory percentage of .810.

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Iowa football fans still request copies of the Notre Dame or Minnesota programs . . . but U. of Iowa had a sell-out of these booklets so for the first time none of the souvenir-seekers could be accommodated . . . The requests have been sent to Iowa from coast to coast.

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Several seasons back, Ted Rasmussen of Minneapolis was a point winner in the distance events for the University of Minnesota track team . . . Now keeping the family name in Gopher track summaries is R. Carl Rasmussen, a younger brother and captain of the 1940 Minnesota team . . . An outstanding miler, Carl by coincidence is captain of the most promising Minnesota track and field entry snice his brother wound up his competition in 1932.

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Returning to Michigan

One of the great athletes turned out by the University of Michigan in the twenties will soon return to his alma mater . . . The man is lanky Ernie McCoy, whose feats on the hardwood and diamond made headlines back in the days when Babe Ruth was the youngsters' hero and Bennie Oosterbann was making Wolverine history with his athletic feats. McCoy has just been signed to the Michigan coaching staff, where he will serve as assistant coach in baseball and basketball and assistant freshman coach in football . . . He is due in Ann Arbor, March 18.

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Appointment of Henry Becker, Indianapolis, and James Gaynor, Greensburg, as student assistant coaches in baseball at Indiana University, was announced by Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger . . . Both will assist with the varsity squad until spring vacation, then will be in charge of the freshman squad when it reports. Both men have started on their new assignments under the direction of Coach Paul (Pooch) Harrell, conditioning the Hoosiers for their five-game southern trip April 1-5, when Indiana will play three games with the Ft. Benning, Ga., nine, and the Columbus, Ga., South Atlantic league team. D. G. D.

Metropolitan Invitation Basketball Tourney

(At New York)

Results March 11

De Paul, Chicago, 45, Long Island U. 38.
Duquesne 38, St. John's 31.

Sam Snead Will Top Golf Field, States Veteran Pro

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—The man on the street—the average golfer who plays 18 holes every Sunday afternoon on the municipal course and considers himself quite a fellow if he gets down around 85—may not be familiar with the name of Bert Montresser. But among the smarter golfing set, which includes the country's top flight pros and amateurs, this slender, black haired veteran is called one of the most successful teachers of the game in the United States.

Montresser originally came from Brazil, South America, but established himself as a threat in all of the major tournaments a number of years ago and eventually settled in Decatur, Ill. Now retired from competition, Monty devotes his time to tutoring. Many of the leading pros have come to him for advice and instruction. He has a nation-wide reputation for being able to spot a golfer's troubles at a glance. And he has a smooth way of correcting them.

Picks Sam Snead

Montresser was sitting in the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel the other evening, surrounded by Red Sox baseball players, when Moe Berg asked him who he thought was the greatest golfer of all time.

"Sam Snead," answered Monty without hesitation.

"Remember," said the Red Sox coach. "I'm not saying the best of the present-day group. I'm talking about the greatest in the history of the game."

"I know," Monty nodded. "Snead is your man. Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen and some of the other boys were top men during their time, but Sammy Snead is over them all. And I'll tell you something else. He'll be first in the field for at least 10 more years. He hasn't reached his peak yet. Everyone doesn't know it, but Sam hasn't been able to play his best game for two years. It will be several months yet before he can go out on a course and do himself justice. Why, when he's ready he'll tear these courses apart. He'll turn in scores that will make them look like miniature setups."

"What makes him so outstanding?" asked Joe Cronin, who was in the interested audience.

"His perfect balance," said Montresser, flashing his white teeth. "In swinging a club, he makes an arc that is a foot longer than any one else. If I tried it, I'd swing myself right off my feet. Yet he does it with perfect balance. Consequently, he has made himself the most consistent long driver the world has ever known.

"Jimmy Thompson will hit three balls and perhaps make history with one of them," Monty continued. "But two of them may shoot off in the woods. Snead will do the same thing, and, although he may not match Thompson's one best drive, his average will be far better. All three of Sammy's balls will be straight down the middle and anywhere from 300 to 350 yards."

Wide World

Sam Snead

"Three hundred and fifty yards!" sputtered Cronin, with a whistle.

"Yes, 350 on those hard-packed northern courses," said Monty. "Down here on the softer courses, with their sandy bases, balls won't roll so far. But up North, 350 yards is just a breeze for Snead."

"Just think of that," said Berg. "That's about three times farther than it is from home plate to center field at Fenway Park."

Doesn't Need It

"That's right," said Cronin. "He'd hit a ball over the back wall of the center-field bleachers—over the clock and all."

Montresser continued: "They talk about Snead not having a consistent pitch to the green. But he doesn't need it. After he hits them off the tee, he's close enough to the green to kick the ball on with his toe. There are several fellows around who can approach and putt better than Sam, but how can they beat him when he outdrives them by 30 to 50 yards? It can't be done.

"One time we were playing a tournament out in Chicago," Monty went on. "We started out in threesomes. I was to do the No. 4 course with two other boys, while Snead and a pair toured No. 1. I must have been on my game that day, because I came in with a 70. It made me feel pretty good. Thought I must have broken a record. But a few minutes later Snead walked in with a 64.

"When that boy finally gets to the point where he can play his best game, nobody will ever beat him. Wait and see. He's by far the greatest golfing machine the world has yet seen." E. R.

Record-Breaking Sail

HAVANA, March 12 (AP)—Eleven trim yachts, ranging from the 95-foot Golacamm down to the 28-foot Bicho Malo, lay at anchor in Havana Harbor today after a record-breaking sail over the 184 nautical miles of the ocean course from St. Petersburg.

Aided by strong, favorable winds, the fleet made about the quickest trip on record in the eleventh annual St. Petersburg-Havana race. The first yacht to arrive, Robert Johnson's 65-footer, Good News, slashed more than two hours off the previous record for the race, finishing with an elapsed time of 37:16.43. The former mark was 39:26, made by Sirocco in 1937.

The last arrival, George Wallace's 34-foot Half Moon from Panama City, Fla., needed only 58:37.18 to complete the course. In past years it has sometimes been four or five days before the entire fleet reached port.

Good News took top honors on practically all counts. In addition to being the first to finish, she had a corrected fleet time of 34:08.43s and a corrected time in the yawl division of 35:58.43 for first place in each.

William Labrot's Stormy Weather of Annapolis, Md., was second and Harkness Edwards' Wakiva third among the yawls.

First place on corrected time in the schooner division went to Admate, skippered by Ted Leonard of St. Petersburg, although she finished some seven hours behind the big scratch boat, Golcamm, sailed by Alfonso Gomez Mena of Havana.

Top honors in the cutter division went to Java Head, sailed by Bob Bryant of Detroit. The scratch boat in her division, she finished with a time of 34:07.18.

Bermuda Tennis

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 12 (AP)—Tenhis celebrities from the United States, paced by the second-seeded man and woman players, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, turned in their usual easy victories yesterday as the annual Bermuda tennis championships began.

Cooke, ranged behind Don McNeill of Oklahoma City in the men's division, whipped Frank Gosling of Bermuda, 6—1, 6—3, in the first round, and Miss Betz defeated Mrs. W. Herapath of Bermuda, 6—1, 6—0. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston is the top-seeded woman player.

The other seeded Americans won about as easily over their Bermuda opponents. Third-ranked Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla., defeated Lt.-Commander Lawrence, 6—2, 6—3; Henry Prusoff of Seattle, No. 4, defeated T. I. Evans, 6—1, 6—3; Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., No. 7, beat Terry Mowbray, 7—5, 6—4, and Frank Froehling of Chicago, No. 8, eliminated Francis Jones, 6—0, 6—0, William Talbert of Cincinnati, an unranked player, turned back Bermuda's champion, H. Brownlow Eve, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., third-seeded in the women's singles, began with a 6—3, 6—0 victory over Sheila West of Bermuda; sixth-seeded Louise Raymond of New York beat Gladys Trimingham, 6—2, 6—2; Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., No. 7, defeated Miss M. A. Bertles, 6—1, 6—0, and unseeded Mariette Arguimbeau of Hartford, Conn., eliminated Very Richards, 6—3, 6—1. In an all-Bermuda match Gladys Hutchings, former Bermuda champion, defeated Miss J. Mead, 6—0, 6—3.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—If the start is any indication, the New York Giants are due to get some real flinging this season from their top-flight pitchers. Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher and Bill Lohrman set the St. Louis Cardinals down with three hits and three unearned runs yesterday. Hubbell, off whom the runs were scored, pitched only 17 balls in the first two innings. Schumacher pitched to only 10 batters in three innings and Lohrman retired nine straight after giving a hit and a walk.

♪ ♪ ♪

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Louis (Buck) Newsom, the talkative Detroit pitcher, makes his Grapefruit League debut against the Dodgers. Manager Del Baker nominated him to work three innings, with southpaws Archie McKain and Tom Seats doing the rest of the mound chores. "Old Bo-Bo is feeling just all right," said Newsom when he heard the news.

♪ ♪ ♪

AVALON, Calif. — Pleased over the excellent condition of his squad, Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Chicago Cubs called off today's intra-club game in favor of a routine workout. The Cubs get tomorrow off to pack their bags before starting for the mainland and their first exhibition.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Although their record of 24 strikeouts in three exhibitions hardly looks like the usual Yankee performance, New York's world champions are beginning to take on the appearance of the 1939 club. Babe Dahlgren made his first appearance against the Reds yesterday and Joe Di Maggio reached camp in time for a workout. Joe looked slimmer than usual, though he said he weighed 194 pounds, just his weight at the end of last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—There'll be a strong rookie representation when the Phillies open their Grapefruit League season tomorrow although Kirby Higbe, youthful regular, has been named as starting pitcher. Newcomers include Jim Levy at first, Dan Litwhiler in center field, Bob Bragan at short and Benny Warren catching.

♪ ♪ ♪

ORLANDO, Fla. — Outfielder George Case is looking forward to the start of Washington's exhibition program to test his throwing arm which was injured last season. He is slated to play center field regularly.

♪ ♪ ♪

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Maybe President Larry MacPhail figures he can be firm with Dolph Camilli, the Brooklyn's Dodgers' holdout first baseman, but Manager Leo Durocher apparently wants to get him in uniform. After an hour-long discussion failed to bring MacPhail over to his side, Dolph talked to Durocher a while and the manager remarked, "I'm going to bat for Dolph soon as I get back to the hotel."

♪ ♪ ♪

PASADENA, Calif. — Jimmy Dykes has decided to give the Chicago White Sox regulars the honor of starting the first game against the Cubs Thursday but after a few innings he'll start testing his rookies. The only newcomer listed to start is Bob Kennedy, who will play third so Eric McNair can rest his arm.

♪ ♪ ♪

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Having tried unsuccessfully using Rookie pitchers one day and veterans the next, the St. Louis Cardinals planned to try both against Cincinnati today. Nominees for mound duty were Lon Warneke, Tom Sunkel, Elwin Roe and Harry Breechen.

♪ ♪ ♪

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox ordered his aides to work the regulars as a unit in today's sessions. As a result Doc Cramer will take over his center field berth and Jim Tabor will return to third base.

♪ ♪ ♪

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Manager Frankie Frisch of Pittsburgh's Pirates has begun to pay more attention to his pitchers, whose training so far has been designed to get them into condition and who haven't been bearing down. Frankie has expressed satisfaction with the work of Rip Sewell, Joe Bowman, Dick Lanahan and big Russ Bowers.

♪ ♪ ♪

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Bob Feller will do his first pitching of the spring training season tomorrow in the Cleveland Indians' fourth intra-squad game. He is scheduled to work three innings, which counts him out for Thursday when the Tribe opens its exhibition program against Syracuse.

♪ ♪ ♪

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Catching already appears to be one of the St. Louis Browns' major weaknesses this season. President Donald Barnes wants to trade holdout Joe Glenn, whose offered stipend is going down instead of up, for Frank Pytlak of Cleveland or Frank Hayes of Philadelphia, but apparently it's no deal. The Browns' other receivers are Sam Harshany and Bob Swift.

♪ ♪ ♪

BRADENTON, Fla.—Although most of the Boston Bees' veteran pitchers have requested a turn against Detroit tomorrow, Manager Casey Stengel insists on giving his rookies a chance to perform under fire.

"If you want action," Stengel told Bill Posedel, Jim Tobin and Bill Swift, "get it in batting practice. I know what to expect from you but I must study the kids."

Detroit Bowlers Take Over

DETROIT, Mich., March 12 (AP)—Bowlers from the Detroit Metropolitan area monopolized the 40 alleys in use at the American Bowling Congress tournament here today.

The City of Detroit alone has produced an entry list of 1,601 teams, the largest home-city turnout ever recorded at an A. B. C. meet, and suburban cities and towns have added more than 200 teams to the total.

Detroit booster teams took over the drives last night, and when the firing was over the Rony-Cramer five had supplanted the Evergreen Playground team from Vancouver in third place in the standings with a total of 2,787.

Numerous shakeups were recorded among the minor-event leaders, topped by a 1,236 total in the two-man division, scored by Harold Burkhardt and Eddie Littlemann, Cincinnati. Tony Rudcki, Chicago, took over the top spot in the all-events with an aggregate of 1,813—an average of 201.4 for the nine games.

The leaders:

Team

1—Silver Seal Soda, St. Louis, 2843.
2—Parkway Recreation, Milwaukee, 2801.
3—Rony-Cramer, Detroit, 2787.
4—Evergreen Playground, Vancouver, B. C., 2745.
5—Pastime A. C., Syracuse, N. Y., 2727.

Doubles

1—Harold Burkhardt-Ed Littlemann, Cincinnati, 1236.
2—Cyril Willie-Tony Rosewicz, South Bend, Ind., 1200.
3—John Merten-Cy Berg, Milwaukee, 1196.
4—August Mueller-Jacob Jaeger, St. Louis, 1194.
5—Earl Wright-Harold Rindge, Cortland, N. Y., 1178.

Singles

1—Henry Halfman, Milwaukee, 682.
2—George Kloha, Akron, Ohio, 659.
3—John Snelly, Cleveland, 646.
4—Herbert Niemann, South Bend, 640.
5—Chris Sottrel, St. Louis, 636.

All-Events

1—Anthony Rudcki, Chicago, 1813.
2—Chris Sottrell, St. Louis, 1804.
3—John Snelly, Cleveland, 1803.
4—Frank Gripp, Elizabeth, N. J., 1789.
5—Herbert Niemann, South Bend, 1783.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 11

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (N) 6, St. Louis (N) 3.
At Tampa, Fla.—New York (A) 8, Cincinnati (N) 7.
At Anaheim, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 14, Los Angeles (PC) 13.

Schedule March 12

At St. Petersburg—St. Louis (N) vs. Cincinnati (N).
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Anaheim—Philadelphia (A) vs. Hollywood (PC).

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Schedule March 12

National League

New York Rangers at Boston.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Springfield.

American Association

Minneapolis at Tulsa.
(No Games March 11)

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	27	10	9	135	75	63
Boston	29	12	4	161	95	62
Toronto	23	16	6	116	95	52
Chicago	21	19	6	105	116	48
Detroit	16	24	6	86	119	38
Americans	14	28	4	96	150	32
Canadiens	10	31	5	84	133	25

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Bäreck

The Home Forum

You'll Be Lonely, They Said, At Middlebrook

THEY SAID GOOD-BY to me in New York as cheerfully as they could, but with pity in their eyes. It would be lonely out here, they said, so far from everything—no bright company, no lively minds, no music, no theater, no excitement, no progress. And now I am back at Middlebrook and I am sorry for the folk off there in the city. They must be so lonely.

No bright company at Middlebrook, they said. No gay crowds in small flats arguing all night on the dismal prospects of our civilization, no packed subways, no midnight swarms out of the theaters by Times Square, no children playing baseball on narrow streets running down to the East River. None of those things, but I find plenty of company at Middlebrook.

* * *

The robins are back now, house-hunting, with a jolly domestic chatter all day, and the little gray bird who sits high up on our great oak tree and laughs solemnly at the world with a never-changing, "hee, hee, hee." The goldfish have come out of the mud and loll in the sun in the lily pond; and old Hannibal, our aged turtle, was seen out on the flat rock yesterday, according to the reports of my spies, Joan and Robin from next door. And they came over, breathless, just now to insist that a strange croaking had been heard up there, unlike the sound of ordinary frogs, and they are confident that the special Mexican polliwog which we placed in the pond two years ago has graduated at last, after we had almost abandoned hope.

Bright company? Why, a million little friends are pushing through the ground now on every side, fairly shouting with delight; and there is laughter on the yellow faces of the primroses, and swarms of violets under the big plum tree are peering up, each with a single orange-colored eye.

* * *

No music out here, they said, no symphonies and concerts. Listen to the west wind in the fir trees, fresh off the sea, with the smell of salt in it. Listen to the sound of waves on the rocks, the deep booming notes of drum and horn. Listen to the flute notes of the meadowlarks, flung carelessly across the fields, with no admission charge. Listen to the solo of the English skylark, invisible in the sky above us.

No music here like the blare of dance orchestras, no swing music, no jitterbugs milling on a floor not much larger than a postage stamp. But, through the sweep of grass among the oak trees, the daffodils are raising their yellow trumpets and swaying with a fine ecstasy; and the pink and white bells of the Lenten roses are ringing and, if you have an ear for melody, you can hear the tinkle of the first bluebells in the lea of the high rocks, and at night, lying in your bed, you are lulled to sleep by the mighty bass chorus of the frogs down in the swamp below Mrs. Glumby's place.

* * *

Yes, they said back in the city, you may have your frogs and flowers; but what of the activity, the progress, the constructive work of men? No skyscrapers at Middlebrook, no subways, no elevated, no new buildings rising up on all sides, no old ones being torn down, no streets ripped up, none of the busy sounds of construction. No, but we are in the midst of building a new mountain. We are creating a new lake and a river emptying out of it. We are planting forests and laying out avalanches of rock. They are small, it is true, in miniature; but, if you sit quietly in our rock garden these spring days, you soon become accustomed to the size; and presently the high rocks, even though they reach up only thirty feet from the level, will appear like the Himalayas, the lily pool will be as large as Lake Superior, and the trickle of water from the lip of stone beside it into the smaller pool below will seem as mighty as Niagara.

Ah yes, they said, but you will miss the human contacts. You will have no one to talk to. But there is more wisdom to be got from old George Pudbury, pausing by his plow handles and talking about the relative virtues of Netted Gems and Walter Raleighs, than from all those critics of the theater who talked in a crowded restaurant down by Fulton Market about the American drama.

When it comes to finance, I will match Mrs. Glumby, arguing about the price of her Rhode Island Red eggs, against all those worried brokers who argued about the New Deal in a skyscraper above Pine Street.

And if you want to see real production, if you want to see the perfectly managed economy, the planned state, go look at the bumble bees working in the pink blossoms of the early rhododendron bush, thrusting their heads into every flower, pushing hard with their tiny black legs, throwing the full weight of their yellow and red bodies into their work and then hurrying off home with the precious nectar.

Nevertheless, they said, you will miss the excitement of ideas. You will miss the politics of Washington and Ottawa, the reasoned logic, the fine oratory, the collective instinct of men, the co-operative force of society.

* * *

Look up in the sky, then, this evening as the dusk settles down. Look up at the innumerable swarm of seagulls coming in from the sea to follow Pudbury's plow. See how they work together, one bird warning all the others for miles around of the approaching feast; how they flutter speculatively above the new-plowed earth, arguing, and then swoop down together. And hear the shrill controversy between them, the sharp argument, the muttering of the crowd, and the louder voice of one gull above the others. There is a congress, a parliament for you. There is oratory and the clash of mind against mind.

The mumble of the city is far away as the dusk settles down, but we do not miss it any more. Outside the window, you can hear the last faint murmur of a bee who is working overtime. The wrangle of politics does not penetrate this far, but now the frogs have awakened after their daylight sleep and a thousand orators are all speaking at once with a fine eloquence, an unanswerable eloquence, down in Mrs. Glumby's swamp.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

March

Then suddenly the end of winter came.
The drifts of snow caved in and sank right
down
In little streams of water on the ground.
The creek broke out of ice and roared;
The wind blew riotous and wild all day
And shook the chimneys and the roofs at
night
Again the ground appeared, all dark and
brown,
But bearing promise in its secret heart
Now running with the blood of winter
springs.
The sun was burning hot and men came out
And turned their faces to its shining warmth
And felt the change of season in their limbs.

—From "At Midnight on the Thirty-first of March," by JOSEPHINE YOUNG CASE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUST OF JOHN PAUL JONES: *A Portrait by Jean-Antoine Houdon*

JEAN-ANTOINE HOUDON (1740-1828) was invited to America from Paris for the purpose of preparing a statue of George Washington, and went to Mount Vernon to study his model. The marble standing figure which he made now stands in the State Capitol, Richmond, Virginia. It was Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin who were instrumental in having Houdon commissioned for this portrait. In time to come, both of them were also portrayed by him.

Houdon was the son of the concierge at the art school at Versailles. Early in life he showed a special gift in handling the materials of a sculptor and he advanced rapidly in capacity and recognition. Fame came to him chiefly for his portrait statues, some full length, some busts like this one of John Paul Jones. In a front view this portrait reveals the firm lines which characterized the face of the great American naval officer. We observe in the side view with what clarity Houdon recorded the profile, the sensitive contours of forehead, nose, chin, the coiffure of the period, and the tailoring of the uniform. So meticulous was his modeling and so keen his observation that we feel we have seen the living model. This is a photograph of a plaster replica.

D. A.

The Most Royal Peak

WE HAD ROUNDED a point, and opened Puyallop Bay, a breadth of sheltered calmness, when I, lifting sleepy eyelids for a dreamy stare about, was suddenly aware of a vast white shadow in the water. What cloud, piled massive on the horizon, could cast an image so sharp in outline, so full of vigorous detail of surface? No cloud, as my stare, no longer dreamy, presently discovered,—no cloud, but a cloud compeller. It was a giant mountain dome of snow, swelling and seeming to fill the aerial spheres as its image displaced the blue deeps of tranquil water. The smoky haze of an Oregon August hid all the length of its lesser ridges, and left this mighty summit based upon uplifted dimness. Only its splendid snows were visible, high in the unearthly regions of clear blue noonday sky. The shore line drew a cincture of pines across the broad base, where it faded unreal into the mist. The same dark girth separated the peak from its reflection, over which my canoe was now pressing, and sending wavering swells to shatter the beautiful vision before it.

Kingly and alone stood this majesty, without any visible comrade or consort, though far to the north and to the south its brethren and sisters dominated their realms, each an isolated sovereignty, rising above the pine-darkened sierra of the Cascade Mountains,—above the stern chasm where the Columbia, Achilles of rivers, sweeps short-lived and jubilant to the sea,—above the lovely vales of the Willamette and the Umpqua. Of all the peaks from California to Frazer's River, this one before me was the royalest. Mount Regnier, Christians have dubbed it, in stupid nomenclature perpetuating the name of somebody or nobody. More melodiously the Siwashes called it Tacoma,—a generic term also applied to all snow peaks. Whatever keen crests and crags may be in its rock anatomy of basalt, snow covers softly with its bends and sweeping curves. Tacoma under its ermine, is a crushed volcanic dome, or an ancient volcano fallen in, and perhaps as yet not wholly lifeless. . . .

If giant fires had ever burned under that cold summit, they had long since gone out. The dome that had swelled up passionately had crusted over and then fallen in upon itself, not vigorous enough with internal life to bear up in smooth proportion. Where it broke into ruin was no doubt desolate waste, stern craggy, and riven, but such drear results of Titanic convulsion the gentle snows hid from view. . . . Only the thought of eternal peace arose from this heaven-upbearing monument like incense, and, overflowing, filled the world with deep and holy calm.

Wherever the mountain turned its cheek toward the sun, many fair and smiling dimples appeared, and along soft curves of snow, lines of shadow drew tracery fair as the blue veins in a child's temple. Without the sweetness and charm of this kindly changeliness of form and color, there might have been oppressive awe in the presence of this transcendent glory against the solemn blue of noon. Grace played over the surface of majesty, as a drift of rose-petals wavers in the air before a summer shower, or as a wreath of rosy mist flits before the grandeur of a storm. Loveliness was sprinkled like a boon of blossoms upon sublimity.—THEODORE WINTHROP, in "The Canoe and the Saddle," (1862).

Aristocrats of Africa

A FEW PEOPLE only have some knowledge of the present customs and life of the Watussi; and regarding their origin and arrival in the country, no one has ever been able to advance anything but vague hypotheses. That they are the children of the ancient Egyptian civilization seems to me absolutely certain, both for their striking somatic resemblance to the Pharaohs and for the affinity of their pastoral habits and their customs. Although they have adopted many of the usages of the country they have invaded and conquered at some more or less remote past, the Watussi observe many others unknown to all the peoples surrounding Rwanda, and which seem to prove at least their community of origin with the ancient Egyptians. . . .

Their royal dynasty is believed to be of celestial origin, as was that of the Pharaohs; their political organization is of feudal system, an absolute monarchy with unlimited power, hierarchical to the maximum. Their various clans have animals for totems. Their cows, fine creatures, with their gigantic horns and intelligent expressions, are of a breed that has nothing to do with the original races of the surrounding country and can only be compared with the oxen reproduced on Egyptian monuments. And the care they give to their cattle seems to be a remainder of the cult of the Egyptian for the Apis.

It was under the reign of Lwabugiri that, in 1894, the Watussi received the first white visitor, the explorer, Count von Goetzen, and remained astonished and frightened before the strange creature whose colour they could not explain except by the belief that he nourished himself solely on milk, and continuously bathed his body in the same fluid.

Today, only forty years later, the Watussi are perhaps of all Africa the people who have been best able to absorb the civilization that Europeans have brought to their colonies.

These superb men, seven, seven feet and a half, sometimes nearly eight feet in height, slender, extremely elegant in every movement, of quick and open intelligence, all princes and chiefs, constitute in the country an aristocracy of race as well as of mind and of body which, under the control of the Belgians, continues to govern the people at the orders of the king." — From "Great Mother Forest," by ATTILIO GATTI. (New York: Scribner.)

Salt River

Whenever I long for a foreign land,
I know a bridge where I can stand
And watch blue water swirl past me
Just as it would on a ship at sea;
White crying gulls go soaring high
In the salty wind that rushes by,
And tidal whirlpools foam below
Where sedges and dark seaweeds grow.
There, after a while, I close my eyes,
And I feel a tide of longing rise
For the green of trees, and a country lane,
So I turn and look around again—
And, wonder of wonders, then I see
I'm standing right where I want to be!

BARBARA OVERTON

Today's Great Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE URGENT NEED in this troubled world today is for a higher understanding of prayer. There are many who feel that their prayers are not being answered—that they are asking amiss, and they are yearning to know how to pray aright. Burdens are heavy, fears rife, and men and women are beginning to discover that reliance on material ways and means has failed them.

"How shall I pray?" is a question countless people are asking. Christian Science is answering this question. Those who have embraced its teachings include many who had reached the place where hope had fled; but this Science has led them to see things in an entirely different light. It has awakened in them the urge to rise beyond the material beliefs and limitations of finite sense, and to gather from the source of eternal good the facts of true being.

In the sanctuary of holiest thought the Christ is found. Contemplating and demonstrating God's nature, we lose the harsh qualities of hardness, pride, selfishness, and hate. We lose our fears. Only those who are turning away from the burdens and cares of this life to "the mountain of the Lord's house" (Isaiah 2:2), can know the joy of finding there the solace and healing so much desired. They have proved that one brief hour of communion with God has many times completely changed their outlook. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 2 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it." Reverently to claim our sonship with God brings His peace into our hearts. It brings healing and the revelation of what already exists in the realm of Mind.

Christ Jesus knew how to pray aright. His quiet moments on the mountain top gave him deific power to conquer "the world, the flesh, and the devil." Prayer brought to him the revelation of heavenly things which enabled him to teach and heal mankind. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science likewise, in her communion with God, reached heights of understanding—heights which revealed hidden spiritual verities regarding God and His creation; and thus she has brought the kingdom of heaven very close to hungering hearts in this age. Christian Scientists are striving to reach that mental attitude which she attained, to see what she has seen of God and man.

To pray as Jesus prayed is to find the spiritual realm which is above and beyond mortal thought. It is to look out from God, the one Mind, and perceive creation from the divine standpoint. It is ceaselessly to be engaged in spiritual service. Jesus never came down from the heights of true worship. Whatever his temptations, he remained in the consciousness of his Father's allness and supremacy, and evil disappeared before his infallible understanding.

There seem to be dark places in the world today. Hatred, self-seeking, the lust of conquest, inhumanity, and persecution are striving to find a foothold and to displace the Christly qualities of love, peace, compassion, and unselfishness. What can we do about it? Amid strife and turmoil, suspense and anxiety, can we too fix our mental gaze on God, Mind, and declare His undefeatable presence? Can we, in the face of wars and dangers, hear the "still small voice" of the Christ calling, "Peace, be still"; "Be not afraid" (Mark 4:39); (Matthew 14:27)? Indeed we can; for Christian Science teaches us to recognize that voice above all others; it teaches us to discern God's creation, perfect and harmonious; it teaches us the unreality of evil, discord, strife; it shows us how to dwell "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1).

The prayer of faith and understanding is powerful and mighty. The prayers of those who are equipped with God-given inspiration and understanding are as a heavenly host, going forth to heal, protect, deliver. Day by day those inspired prayers reach to the ends of the earth, to all dark places, and bring light and comfort. It is not for us to say what true prayer is accomplishing in the world, or whom it is reaching, but we may be sure that it is helping those in trouble, wherever they may be, and in whatever difficult situation they may be placed; for thought lifted in prayer to God recognizes the perfection of His universal reflection, man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La nécessité du jour

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS L'ÉTAT D'INQUIÉTUDE où se trouve actuellement le monde, une plus haute compréhension de la prière est une urgente nécessité. Un grand nombre d'hommes ont le sentiment que leurs prières ne sont pas exaucées parce qu'ils demandent mal; ils voudraient tant connaître la vraie manière de prier! Les fardeaux sont pesants, les craintes abondent, et l'on commence à s'apercevoir que les méthodes ou les moyens matériels ne sont pas dignes de confiance.

D'innombrables personnes se posent cette question: "Comment dois-je prier?" La Science Chrétienne y donne une réponse. Cette religion compte parmi ses adhérents bien des humains jadis sans espoir, mais qui grâce à la Science voient les choses sous un jour tout à fait différent. Elle a fait naître en eux le désir de s'élever plus haut que les croyances matérielles ou les limitations des sens bornés, pour puiser dans la source du bien éternel les faits de l'être véritable.

C'est dans le sanctuaire des plus pures pensées qu'on trouve le Christ. Contemplant et démontrant la nature de Dieu, nous perdons les défauts pénibles tels que la dureté, l'orgueil, l'égoïsme, la haine. Nous perdons aussi nos craintes. Seuls ceux qui abandonnent les fardeaux et les soucis de cette vie pour venir à "la montagne de la maison de l'Éternel" (Ésaïe 2:2), ont la joie d'y trouver le réconfort et la guérison ardemment désirés. Ils savent par expérience qu'une brève heure de communion avec Dieu a souvent changé du tout au tout leurs perspectives. A la page 2 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "La prière ne saurait changer la Science de l'être, mais elle tend à nous mettre en harmonie avec cette Science." Revendiquons révéremment notre filialité divine, et la paix de Dieu viendra dans notre cœur. Cette attitude est favorable à la guérison, et à la révélation de ce qui existe déjà dans le royaume de l'Entendement.

Le Christ Jésus savait comment il faut prier. Les heures qu'il passait sur la montagne, dans le recueillement, lui donnaient un pouvoir plus qu'humain et lui permettaient de vaincre "le monde, la chair et le démon." La prière apportait au Maître la révélation des choses célestes qui le rendait capable d'enseigner et de guérir les humains. De même celle qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne atteignit, dans la communion avec Dieu, les cimes de la compréhension où se révélèrent des choses jusqu'alors cachées — des vérités spirituelles concernant Dieu et Sa création; ainsi le royaume des cieux est ouvert à quiconque a soif de justice. Les Scientistes Chrétiens s'efforcent d'arriver à l'attitude mentale où parvint Mrs. Eddy, de voir ce qu'elle-même a vu touchant Dieu et l'homme.

Prier comme le fit Jésus, c'est trouver le royaume spirituel, supérieur aux pensées mortelles. C'est partir du Principe qui est Dieu, le seul Entendement; c'est percevoir la création du point de vue divin. C'est servir spirituellement et sans se lasser. Jésus ne quittait jamais les hauteurs de l'adoration véritable. A travers toutes les tentations, il restait conscient de la totalité, de la suprématie du Père; et le mal disparaissait devant cette infaillible compréhension.

Quelle obscurité semble régner aujourd'hui dans certaines parties du monde! La haine, l'égoïsme, la soif des conquêtes, l'inhumanité, la persécution cherchent à prendre pied, déplaçant les qualités chrétiennes telles que l'amour, la paix, la compassion, le dévouement. Que pouvons-nous faire à cet égard? Au milieu des conflits et des troubles, malgré l'incertitude et l'angoisse générales, ne pouvons-nous pas tourner résolument nos regards vers Dieu, l'Entendement, et déclarer Sa présence invincible? En face des guerres et des dangers, ne pouvons-nous pas entendre le "son doux et subtil," la voix du Christ qui dit: "Silence, apaise-toi!" "Ne craignez point!" (Marc 4:39; Matth. 14:27, version anglaise). Certes nous le pouvons, car la Science Chrétienne nous apprend à reconnaître cette voix plus que toute autre; elle nous enseigne à discerner la création de Dieu, parfaite, harmonieuse; elle nous fait voir l'irréalité du mal, des discords, des conflits; elle nous montre comment nous pouvons habiter "dans la retraite du Très-Haut" (Psaume 91:1).

Elle est efficace et puissante la prière de la foi et de la compréhension. Les prières qui reposent sur l'inspiration divine et la compréhension représentent en quelque sorte une armée céleste, une phalange dont l'activité guérit, protège et délivre. Jour après jour ces prières inspirées vont jusqu'aux extrémités du monde, pénétrant dans les lieux obscurs où elles apportent la lumière et le courage. Aucun mortel ne peut dire tout ce que la vraie prière fait pour le monde ou nommer ceux qu'elle atteint; mais nous pouvons être sûrs qu'elle aide les affligés, où qu'ils se trouvent et quelle que soit leur détresse. En effet, la pensée qui s'élève à Dieu dans la prière reconnaît la perfection de l'homme, qui Le reflète universellement.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

No Seismic Needle Told

When to the stilly deep
abyss of winter's sleep
from the bright peaks of summer's consciousness
tortoise and bear begin
their downward plunge and spin,
the woods fall silent, eaves are tenantless.

But now once more their sails,
long reefed against the gales,
great oaks spread out and every forest tree;
where folded flowers lay hid
by snowy coverlid,
there is a stir in winter's dormitory.

No seismic needle told
when first those spears of gold
far back in winter's sleets and snows began
their grave persistent thrust
against earth's icy crust,
sure of the springtide's syllabus and plan.

But now throughout the land
no scent is contraband,
nor sun halfmast nor color in eclipse.
Behold upon the hills
the herald daffodils
with golden trumpets lifted to their lips.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 1 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1940

Governor Gives Traffic Safety Awards to Five

Brockton, Worcester, Easthampton, Pittsfield, and Great Barrington win best record trophies.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today presented trophies to the cities of Brockton, Pittsfield, and Worcester, and to the towns of Easthampton and Great Barrington for the best traffic safety records made in the 1939 inter-community contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Safety Council.

The presentation was made at the Governor's Luncheon of the Nineteenth Annual Massachusetts Safety Conference convening at the Hotel Statler, Boston. William A. Bennett, Mayor of Worcester; Fred D. Rowe, Mayor of Brockton, and James Fallon, Mayor of Pittsfield, received the awards for their respective cities. William H. Campbell, Chairman of the Easthampton Board of Selectmen, and Paul C. White, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Great Barrington, received the trophies for their communities.

In presenting the awards Governor Saltonstall extended congratulations to the delegates attending the Conference for the excellent work done during the past three years to reduce fatal motor vehicle accidents.

Low Point in Massachusetts

"Last year in our own State the record of fatalities was the lowest since 1922," the Governor said. "Indeed, compared with our peak of 953 fatalities in 1934, the record of 599 last year was a reduction of 37 per cent,"

Governor Saltonstall pointed out that Massachusetts, as well as New England, is still facing a very serious situation despite the sharp reduction in automobile accidents.

"The situation calls for years more of sustained effort," he continued. "It is the opinion of our State officials, such as the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the Commissioner of Public Safety, and of our local chiefs of police, that our real accomplishment toward highway safety during the past year has been the control of speed, especially within our cities.

Must Protect Elderly Persons

"We do not seem to have solved the problem of killing and injuring elderly pedestrians, and since many of these accidents occur at night and involve other factors than speed, our great task this year may be to develop a constant campaign of public education of the pedestrian in the conditions under which he should enter the highway. The second problem undoubtedly will be to reduce the dangerous speed of motorists on highways passing through our small towns and villages."

Quoting the figures of the Massachusetts Safety Council Governor Saltonstall said that 38 per cent of the fatalities last year occurred in communities of less than 10,000 population. This is an increase of 5 per cent.

Regulating the Pedestrian

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, President, Massachusetts Safety Council, introduced the Governor. Other speakers at the luncheon included Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, National Association of Manufacturers, New York. Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, acted as Chairman of one session devoted to Highway Safety which took as its subject, "Is it Possible to Regulate Pedestrians by Law? If Not, Why Not? If So, How?"

In the Demonstration session Everett F. Wing, Chief Safety Engineer Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, was chairman of the group who discussed "Developing Safety Interest Through the Use of the Camera."

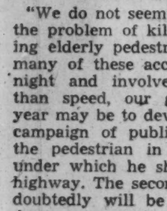
An interesting session devoted to Safety Education was conducted by A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education, State Department of Education. Students and teachers from surrounding High Schools participated.

Picture on Page 15.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow beginning in late afternoon or night; lowest temperature tonight 14 degrees to 18 degrees, diminishing northwest and north winds becoming northeast Wednesday and increasing.



Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair, followed by increasing cloudiness in the afternoon and snow late Wednesday night and Thursday; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature followed by snow beginning Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and north winds becoming northeast over south and central portions Wednesday increasing in the afternoon and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Wednesday, with rain or snow over south portion beginning late Wednesday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	14	New Orleans	63	65
Chicago	24	24	New York	17	16
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	19	18
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	33	33
Los Angeles	47	46	San Francisco	48	47
Miami	60	56	Washington	21	21
Minneapolis	18	17			

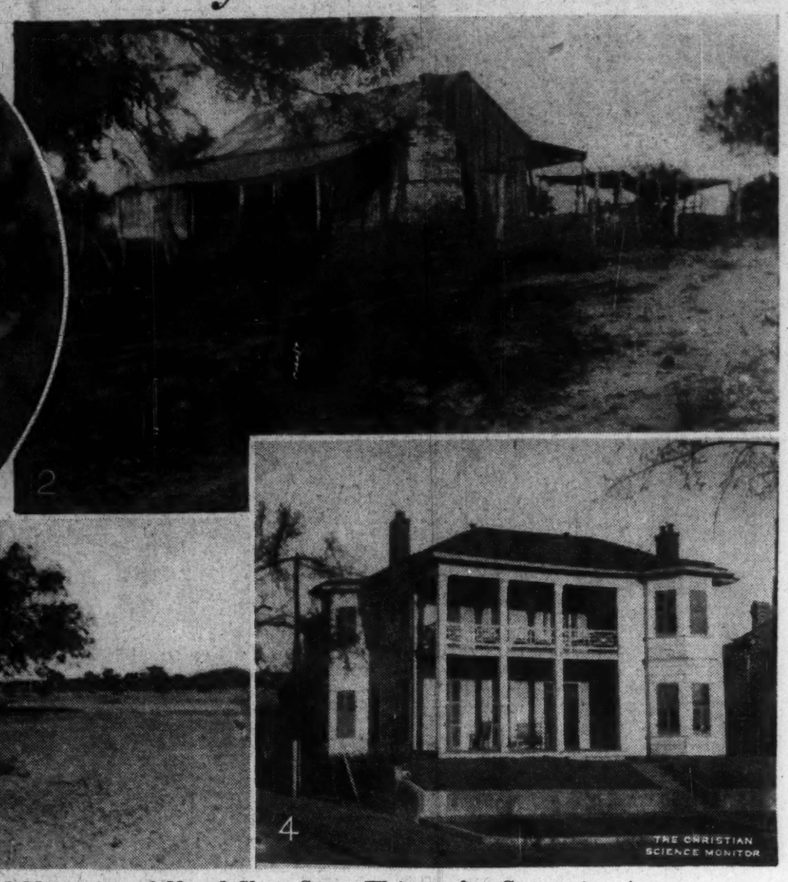
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 12.
B—Minimum, March 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:21 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 1:37 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:16 p. m.

Interest in O. Henry Is Revived by Graduate Student at Radcliffe

Mlle. Leona in Street Dress.



Ain't That Good.

Author of Biography and Memories of Noted Short-Story Writer of a Generation Ago

1. Miss Mary Sunlocks Harrell of Houston, Texas, Radcliffe graduate student who has just been honored with the award of a "Go Ahead" fellowship for $1,500 by the American Association of University Women, for an intimate biography of O. Henry on which she is working. 2. House on site of Fort Ewell, Texas, a town in O. Henry's time. Here O. Henry used to come to collect his mail. 3. This tree, in the midst of another vanished Texas town, is known as the O. Henry Hitching Tree. Here O. Henry used to hitch his horse. 4. Harrell house in Austin, Texas, home of cousins of Miss Harrell, where O. Henry used to stay. The sketches shown to left and right are photostatic copies of original O. Henry drawings with which he illustrated his early stories for the Houston Post (1895 and 1896), which Miss Harrell discovered when working for her M. A. at the University of Texas. Mlle. Leona was a bareback circus rider in one story. Doubtless O. Henry saw many a character in early Texas like the man at the right.

Part Cutting Of Service On Road Advised

The possibility that curtailment of passenger services on the 40 branch stations of the Old Colony Railroad between Boston, Braintree and Plymouth might obviate the need of complete abandonment and thus maintain operation of the lines for purposes of public convenience, if not for profit, was indicated today by Frank J. Wall, Vice-President in charge of steamship and highway subsidiaries of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at hearings before Interstate Commerce Commission representatives.

Under questioning by J. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General and former Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, Mr. Wall declared that the problem of the so-called Boston group of stations proposed for abandonment might be settled by curtailment of passenger services to the point where the Old Colony losses could be successfully absorbed by the New Haven parent road.

Mr. Wall told ICC officials, members of the Legislative Commission studying means of keeping the lines in operation, and State legal authorities that abandonment proceedings had been engineered on the theory that it is better to cut off losses involved in the Old Colony group than to allow these losses to jeopardize the services of the entire New Haven Railroad lines.

He let it appear, however, that if the losses of the Boston group, which includes the stations between Boston and Braintree, Braintree and Greenbush and Braintree and Plymouth, could be curtailed from the present figure of about $1,500,000 annually to about $500,000, the stations might be maintained in operation.

Evidences of public convenience necessitating the maintenance of the Boston group stations were presented by Dwight McCormick, counsel for the Legislative Commission, and T. J. McGrath, labor representative, who pointed out that the abandonment of railroad facilities would result in dangerous highway conditions hinging upon increased traffic. It was explained, too, that taxpayers would be assessed at least $1,000,000 more annually for the upkeep of highways contingent upon the shift of railroad services to trucks and buses.

Mr. McCormick estimated that at least 300 more bus trips would be required morning and evening to handle the additional passenger traffic. Hundreds of commuters, he said, would take to private automobiles, with consequent increases in highway congestion.

State Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Chairman of a special legislative commission studying the problem of the railroad, testified the Commission had drafted a plan under which the road could effect economies totaling $557,000 annually. He produced figures he said had been obtained from the railroad, showing that the losses of the Old Colony in 1936 were $2,008,022.71, and in 1939 an estimated $1,484,000. If the legislative commission plan were adopted, he said, the road should be operatable in 1940 with a loss of $927,000.

University Women Honor Biographer of O. Henry

O. Henry legends filled the childhood of the girl who has just been awarded a $1,500 "Go Ahead" fellowship by the American Association of University Women to complete her intimate biography of O. Henry—one of 11 "orders" to American women in research announced by the A. A. U. W. this week.

Mary Sunlocks Harrell of Houston, Texas, a graduate student at Radcliffe, is a native of La Ceiba, Honduras, grew up among scenes familiar to O. Henry and to readers of his "Cabbages and Kings."

From Miss Harrell's earliest days, she heard tales of O. Henry in her family. O. Henry stayed in the home of her cousins in Austin, Texas, and happy memories of him furnished enough material to make any little girl prefer hearing about O. Henry to fairy tales.

Kindly and Genial

Miss Harrell's family remembered O. Henry as kindly and genial, with a way about him of telling anecdotes in the first person, adventures in the jungle and "all sorts of exciting things," making himself the hero and talking as though it had all really happened to him.

"And then," Miss Harrell said, "he would put in something quite impossible that couldn't possibly have happened, and they would catch on then, and all laugh."

O. Henry was fond of playing practical jokes, too—"the gentle kind, though, that couldn't hurt anybody's feelings," Miss Harrell said.

There was Harvey Harrell, one of Miss Harrell's cousins (it was in these cousines' house in Austin that O. Henry stayed), to whom O. Henry was very fond of telling stories.

Illustrate Stories

"He would illustrate these stories with Harvey's picture, just sketched in pencil," Miss Harrell smiled.

"Now Harvey had red hair, and when O. Henry finished the story he would take a red crayon and make a comical little red tuft on the hair of the boy in the picture, and make Harvey laugh."

When Miss Harrell made "the literary discovery of a lifetime," coming across "hitherto unpublished" stories O. Henry wrote and illustrated early in his career, for the Houston Post, in 1895 and 1896, she was working on her M. A. at the University of Texas in Austin. But it was really following out the interest of all her young years, a sort of culmination of that interest. She sold five of the stories to a magazine and last year brought them all out in book form in "O. Henry Encore." It was on the basis of this that the A. A. U. W. award was made,—that, and her outlined plan for the O. Henry biography.

Honduras is still "home" to Miss Harrell, but to people who come there, from "the States" and France and Spain and "every place," she says, it's just somewhere to relax before they go back home. Miss Harrell, though, would like to go back to Honduras and live there the rest of her life, she says.

But Miss Harrell scoffs at the idea that Honduras or the early frontier towns of Texas either had particularly "inspired" O. Henry.

"I think O. Henry would have reacted to any place, no matter where he was put," she declared, "whether it was the North Pole or the tropics. He would have found interesting material, I know. He would have found people especially to be interesting because he was interested in human beings."

Miss Harrell says O. Henry had the reputation of being lazy, but brings out the fact that no man could have been lazy who, at his zenith (O. Henry's was from 1900 to 1910) wrote something more than 300 stories.

"He was always writing, no matter where," Miss Harrell said, "in Austin, in Central America, even when he was a cowboy in Texas. He may not have done any actual writing in Honduras, but indications are he did, because he wrote all the time."

Stress Simple Part

In her biography, Miss Harrell says she is planning to "stress the simple American part of O. Henry's life."

Incidentally, Miss Harrell says the award was the first money she made out of her O. Henry "find," aside from "about" $500 she received for five of the O. Henry stories.

Miss Harrell has been teaching English and Journalism at the Oklahoma College for Women at Chickasha, Oklahoma, and is now on leave of absence.

Her victory in winning the wherewithal to continue on the O. Henry biography, as well as the honor, is an inspiring story. Last year she applied, failed to get the award. Encouraged by an interested Harvard professor, under whom she is doing her work, she again applied this year. She says her astonishment was perhaps equal to her happiness when this time the award came through.

For fun, Miss Harrell writes poetry. She has had one short story published, in the Southwest Review, literary publication of Louisiana State University, called "Derrick in the Cowpen," laid in the Texas oilfields. Miss Harrell owns some property in East Texas.

More British Gold Lands in America

Gold valued at $6,000,000, from Cape Town, South Africa, paused briefly at Boston on its way to New York today on the arrival of the Dutch motorship Brastagi.

The gold is understood to be for British credit in the purchase of war supplies. The amount is double the size of earlier shipments to this country.

The Brastagi unloaded 500 tons of palm oil, 450 tons of latex and 1,100 tons of crude rubber at the Army Base dock in South Boston.

Harvard Summer Study Tour To South America Arranged

It's "rolling down to Rio" now for college credits.

A portion of Harvard's Summer School, which is ordinarily anchored solidly to the earth in Cambridge and Brighton, will this summer be awheel and afloat in a study tour to South America, in which a group of university students will examine economic practices of trade, banking, and industry, in principal cities of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. This was announced today by Professor Kirtley F. Mather, Director of the Summer School.

Already embassies of South American countries in Washington are arranging, or have completed arrangements, for conferences by the Harvard group with government economics ministers, representatives of chambers of commerce, labor groups and university scholars on the other side of the Equator.

Prof. Norman T. Ness of Pomona College, Pomona, Calif., a specialist in the field of Latin American economy, will be in direct charge of the tour, which will leave New York on June 28 and return on Sept. 2. Besides holding conferences in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, the group will inspect industrial plants.

Harvard already has set up a scholarship covering the expenses of the tour, Professor Mather said, and other scholarships for able students may be provided later. Total cost for each student on the tour, including travel and living expenses for two months, and tuition, will be $595.

The tour headquarters, Economic Tours, Inc., will be at Hunt Hall, Harvard Yard, where applications for scholarships and information will be handled. Though it is planned to limit the tour to men, there is a possibility that a few women graduates doing special work in the field of Latin American economics may be admitted.

Plans for this summer's tour to South America are an outgrowth of efforts over the past three years by Comtesse Alain de Pierrefeu, of Boston and Hancock, N. H., to establish international study tours for university students, Professor Mather said.

Open Defense In Connolly Bribery Case

Twenty witnesses took the stand in Suffolk Superior Court today as counsel for John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of the civil division of the Court, opened the defense in Mr. Connolly's trial on charges of bribery of employees of the Clerk's office.

The former Clerk's co-defendant, William T. Conway, will start his defense before Judge George F. Leary and a jury at the conclusion of Mr. Connolly's case.

The witnesses, called by Abner Sisson, counsel for Mr. Connolly, were all employees of the office of the Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court and were all appointees of Mr. Connolly. Each was asked if he or she paid either to be appointed or to keep his position, but the question was excluded in each case.

All testified that they had made payments voluntarily to a "good will fund" to defray the political expenses of ex-Clerk Connolly. Such items as dance tickets, political advertising, tickets to dinners, and charitable donations were included in this fund, all testified.

The witnesses were John McDonnell, of Roxbury; Miss Eleanor P. Farrand, Hyde Park; Miss Rita M. Dunlap, Jamaica Plain; Miss Eileen Coyne, Dorchester; Miss Mary P. Cunniff, Roxbury; Mrs. Margaret Lagamasio, East Boston; Albert F. Henneberry, Brighton; Gerard Hennigan, Jamaica Plain; Charles H. Foley, Roxbury; John Boyle, Roxbury, and John J. McCarthy, of Winthrop.

Mr. McCarthy testified that at one of the meetings of employees of the Clerk's office, Joseph L. Corcoran, formerly a chief clerk, suggested an assessment of four per cent upon all employees. He said that Mr. Corcoran told the meeting "assessment is an ugly word. Let's have nobody leave this meeting and say he was assessed. Let's call it a voluntary contribution."

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, Mr. McCarthy said that he spoke to Mr. Connolly and was told to go out and get some money, since the "good-will fund" hardly paid for the political expenses and old bills from the 1936 campaign.

"He said we'd better get going," Mr. McCarthy testified.

John E. Carey of Boston said he gave 4 per cent of his salary to the "good will" fund because Mr. McCarthy told him "everyone else in the office was doing it."

Other defense witnesses, all of whom declared their contributions were voluntary, were Domenic DeSylvio of East Boston, John J. Tobin of Dorchester, William H. Twohig of South Boston, Joseph A. Grover of Roxbury, Miss Anna J. Stack of Charlestown, Elizabeth A. Kahler of Dorchester, Miss Mary E. Rourke of Brighton and Miss Catherine O'Connell of Dorchester.

Miss Kahler said she gave $1.50 twice a month, but did not know of the "good will" fund. She said she thought it was for a Christmas gift for the Clerk. Miss O'Connell said she gave the same amount after she had been told that was the proper sum to give.

Rescinding Of Fisheries Rule Asked

New England interests claim Newfoundland 'loophole' will spell 'ruin' if continued.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Three Senators and 10 Representatives from Maine and Massachusetts made a vigorous appeal to the Customs Bureau today to rescind its regulation in the Newfoundland case, a regulation which they described as threatening to "ruin" the New England fishing industry.

The impressive Congressional delegations—backed by telegrams and messages from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, fish industry associations and fishermen's unions—told the Customs Bureau in the strongest terms that present regulation in regard to Newfoundland must be revised if the New England fishing industry is to survive.

Provisions of Rule

The Newfoundland regulation, the delegation alleged, gives the General Seafoods Corporation the right to import frozen fish to the United States duty free and prepared under such favorable economic circumstances as to undersell the American market.

Several of the speakers went farther than to restrict the threat of the Newfoundland situation to New England alone. Customs Bureau officials were advised that not only New England, but the entire American fishing industry, is threatened to a grave extent by the present regulation which the members of the Department have held up to now is perfectly correct.

Credit Goes to Brewster

The Maine-Massachusetts protest was delivered before Basil Harris, Commissioner of Customs, and other Customs officials at a public hearing. Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, conducted the proceedings for the New England delegation due to his position in the case. Mr. Brewster is given the credit for uncovering the Newfoundland ruling, made in August, 1938, but which was unknown until a few weeks ago.

It remained for Representative George J. Bates (R), of Salem, and Representative James C. Oliver (R), of Maine, to present perhaps the most impressive statement on the case to the Customs officials.

Mr. Bates pointed out the decline in the fishing industry in Massachusetts between 1920 and 1940, a decline of almost 50 per cent, as a reason why Customs officials should revise the Newfoundland ruling. No State in the Union, Mr. Bates suggested, has a relief problem that is as great as that of Massachusetts. And no State, he continued, can afford to overlook any move that threatens an industry that is of prime importance to its coastal cities.

Gloucester Has Stake

Gloucester, once New England's premier fishing city, came in for its share of importance in the discussion of Congressman Bates. He introduced to the record telegrams from the Mayor of Gloucester, the Gloucester Master Mariners' Association, the Gloucester Seafood Workers Union and a citizens' petition urging that the ruling in the Newfoundland case be revised.

Mr. Bates called particular attention to the statement of the Master Mariners' Association, a group whose word, he said, is not to be questioned. This statement declared that if the present duty-free regulation in the Newfoundland case is allowed to continue "the livelihood of our Gloucester fishermen will be destroyed."

As for Maine, Congressman Oliver made it apparent that fishing interests from Kittery to the mouth of the Kennebec River are most uneasy over the present situation. Mr. Oliver told Mr. Harris of the existence of an increasing business of fish distribution from Portland to the Midle West. Within recent weeks, he said, two new firms have located in Portland to promote this very type of business.

Congressman Oliver, who is a member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, suggested that if the present Newfoundland regulations providing the General Seafoods Corporation with opportunity for unfair competition is retained, a precedent will be set that may adversely affect other industries as well. In this view Mr. Oliver was sustained by Representative J. Hardin Peterson of Florida, of the same Committee, who also spoke.

The three Senators who entered a protest were Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, Senator David I. Walsh (D) and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) both of Massachusetts.

Those Congressmen who joined Mr. Brewster in the case include: John W. McCormack (D), Lawrence J. Connery (D), George J. Bates (D), all of Massachusetts, and James C. Oliver (R) and Clyde H. Smith (R), both of Maine.

Girdler to Speak

Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, and outstanding figure in the "Little Steel" group, will be the speaker at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Thursday noon, on the subject "Obstacles to Recovery." Mr. Girdler is coming to Boston by his own airplane Thursday morning.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvanie. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Charles Laughton in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Mexican Spitfire," with Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft and Joan Bennett. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Exeter—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Barricade," starring Alice Faye. 2:10, 5:20, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:60, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Aarts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney, "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Sidewalks of London," featuring Vivian Leigh. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Seventeen" with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman" with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," starring Charles Lawton. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine," "Historical Paris," "Skiing Technique," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Light that Failed," with Ronald Colman. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Also "He Married His Wife," starring Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

State—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russel. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"The Lion Has Wings," with Merle Oberon and Ralph Richardson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "The Fatal Hour," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "East Side Kids," featuring the "Dead End Kids." Also "My Son Is Guilty," with Bruce Cabot and Jacqueline Wells.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogue; Dave Apollon's Band; "Bowling Skill"; a Stooge comedy; cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
Charles Boyer and Loretta Young in "Shanghai." Also "Golden Boy," with William Holden. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "The Fighting 69th." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Music in My Heart," featuring Tony Martin. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, and Mortimer Snerd. 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Fighting 69th," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gone With the Wind," featuring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15 and 7:45. (Seats reserved for evening performances only.) Held over, through March 14.

Radio—Page 15

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Mariam Burroughs, violin soloist. 8:30.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Regular Open House concert by the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

Other Events

Lowell House, Cambridge—
"Acis and Galatea," pastoral opera with words by John Gay. Music by Handel. Presented by the Harvard and Radcliffe groups with the Wellesley ballet. House Dining Hall. 8:45 (Repeated tomorrow night at the same time).

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. At 2 o'clock guidance tour on Story of the Book by Miss Maginnis. Illustrated lecture by Mr. William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum, on "Illuminated Manuscripts of the Middle Ages." 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

More Towns In Bay State Hold Meetings

Elections and town meetings continued yesterday throughout the State, particularly in the areas just outside Boston. Several elections recorded upsets for supposedly intrenched office-holders. A number of meetings to pass on appropriations were continued from earlier meetings. Results were reported as follows:

Belmont

The annual Belmont town meeting last night was adjourned until Monday night, March 18, after a total of $1,825,873, had been appropriated, leaving 12 articles yet to be disposed of.

A police request that patrolmen be granted one day off for every six worked instead of the present system of one in eight was approved.

Appropriations — School, $499,034.66; Fire Department, $90,343; health, $38,298.50; street lights, $27,000; police, $98,752; highway, $89,000. Special appropriations of more than $1,000: Fire alarm, $7,393; disposal of refuse, $25,300.

Needham

The Needham Board of Selectmen was re-elected yesterday at the annual town election, with 4,037 voters going to the polls to cast the heaviest total vote of any Needham town election. The registration is 6,365.

The vote for Selectmen was: Rodney S. Adams 2,495, Kenneth S. Herdman 2,480, and Julius F. Haller 2,237, elected; Evan C. Thorpe 1,879 and Roby S. Thomas 909, defeated.

A. Sterling Holt, serving as an appointee filling an unexpired term, was elected assessor, defeating Charles E. Spicer, 2,179 to 1,496. William B. Perlin, present chairman of the Board of Public Welfare, was defeated for re-election, receiving only 1,893 votes to 2,463 for William Gates, Jr., re-elected, and 2,177 for Alan H. McIntosh, elected to the board.

Mrs. Marion L. Johnson, with 2,017 votes, was re-elected, and the Rev. Harry Woods Kimball, with 1,851, elected trustees of the public library over Mrs. Helen G. Cate, 1,347, and Herbert C. Sargent, 883.

For school committee, Ray C. Hall, who polled 2,117 votes, was elected, and James K. Sanborn, 1,764, re-elected to three-year terms. They defeated Irving H. Cowdrey, incumbent, 1,523, and Jerry Bond, Jr., 1,347. For the one-year term, Dorathea Willgoose defeated Isabel W. Rollins, 2,287 to 1,192.

Three members of the Planning Board were re-elected in contests. Paul U. Nickerson defeated James D. White, 2,396 to 984, for the five-year term. Walter R. Clarenbach defeated Allston R. Bowers, 2,012 to 1,333 for the three-year term, and Carlton D. Morse defeated William P. Bailey, 2,164 to 1,144, for the one-year term.

In the only other contest, William W. Hewitt, 2,879, and Russell C. Williams, 2,492, were re-elected constables over Frank W. McElroy, 1,205.

Wellesley

The first session of the annual town meeting was adjourned last night until tonight after action on 28 of 51 articles resulted in total appropriations of $915,000. A reduction of approximately $1 in the $22.70 tax rate is in prospect, if the recommendations of the town advisory committee are adopted.

Appropriations: $344,151 for the school department, $169,214 for the highway department, $166,743 for the police and fire departments, $102,022 for general government expenses and $53,950 for public welfare.

Action on remodeling the old high school building to provide for town offices and police headquarters was postponed until April 29.

Westwood

By a vote of 211 to 203, a majority but not the two-thirds vote required, Westwood citizens last night at their annual town meeting refused to purchase the private water systems serving the town. The price for the Westwood division of the Dedham Water Company, serving the High Street section and the Westwood, or Dean Water Company, serving the Islington section, was set at $375,000 by a motion offered from the floor, to be paid by a bond issue over a period of 30 years. The citizens also refused to accept a reduction in rates, and postponed the water purchase question indefinitely.

Told that they would enjoy a tax rate of $23.80 this year, the citizens passed a resolution asking that real estate men "refrain from using the new low tax rate" as an inducement for clients to purchase homes in the town. The resolution favored "moderate progress rather than rapid expansion."

Reading

Reading will have Sunday baseball for the first time by vote of a slimly attended town meeting, 165 to 134.

Appropriations: $14,500 for a new fire engine; schools, $251,013; fire department, $39,876; streets, $45,000; police, $43,105; water, $53,000; welfare $113,000; health, $10,140; soldiers' relief, $11,700; general, $26,658.

Stoneham

Total appropriations of $584,998 were voted last night at the town meeting in the new Town Hall, about $20,000 more than last year.

By an overwhelming vote, the meeting refused to accept an act of the Legislature providing that the Superintendent of Public Works could call for a public hearing and also appeal to the courts in event of removal by the Selectmen.

Appropriations: General government, $29,862; protection of persons and property, $67,508; health and sanitation, $26,995; highways, $83,099; charities and soldiers' benefits, $109,449; schools and library, $172,902; recreation and unclassified, $26,611; enterprises and cemetery, $21,012; interest and maturing debt, $44,922.

Wakefield

Accepting the recommendations of the finance committee almost without debate, the town meeting last night appropriated $912,451, acting on all but about 30 articles in the warrant. The committee said acceptance of its figures would mean a reduction of approximately $3 in the tax rate, now $37.60.

Larger appropriations included: General government, $38,117; protection of persons and property, $103,113; health, $29,488; highways, $58,190; charities, $151,430; schools, $284,800; library, $18,940; recreation and unclassified, $70,089; water department, $83,281; interest and debt, $75,000.

Amesbury

Thomas F. Coffin was re-elected for a fourth term, and Arthur L. Belanger and J. Warren Sanborn elected to the Board of Selectmen, from a field of 13 candidates. Mr. Coffin polled 2,001 votes, Mr. Belanger 1,882 and Mr. Sanborn 1,259. Closest of the defeated candidates was George E. Hodge, former selectman, who trailed Mr. Sanborn, also a former selectman, by 60 votes. Of the total registration of 5,591, there were 4,166 votes cast, or 74 per cent.

Roy W. Smith was re-elected water commissioner, polling 2,069 votes to 1,223 for George W. Wood, James H. Gillespie, 2,241, and Arthur J. Sheehan, 1,349, were elected to the planning board, defeating Thomas F. Finnerty, 1,268. Fred W. Merrill was re-elected highway surveyor over three other candidates. Chester S. Coffin, 2,319, and Robert S. Fraser, 2,447, were re-elected to the school committee, defeating William A. Sanborn, 977.

Rockport

Two members of the Board of selectmen, Chairman John H. Dennis and Mrs. Jennie M. Savage, were defeated in yesterday's election. Mr. Dennis had served as selectman for 34 years. State Representative William G. Reed was re-elected to the board, and the new members will be Norman T. Swanson and Vincent J. Charte.

The vote was Mr. Reed, 914; Mr. Swanson, 823; Mr. Charte, 727; Mrs. Savage 723, and Mr. Dennis 643. It was expected Mrs. Savage would ask a recount.

Charte, commander of the local American Legion Post, was defeated for board of assessors by George E. Chadwick, 592 to 509. Richard D. Caffrey was elected water and sewer commissioner, and William E. McNamara park commissioner in the only other contests.

Hingham

A total of $541,970 was appropriated at town meeting last night, which will raise the tax rate an estimated 46 cents. Appropriations:

School, $160,500; highways and snow removal, $42,415; Fire Department, $23,000; health, $16,000; street lights, $11,500; hydrant service, $13,910; police, $25,000; interest, $1,131; Library, $2,700; tax collector, $3,500; Poor Department, $26,074; town debt, $16,000. Special appropriations of more than $1,000: New fire equipment, $16,245; Old Age assistance, $27,700.

Rockland

The largest vote of any town election in Rockland history was cast yesterday with 3,802 of the 4,759 registered voters balloting.

A tax rate of slightly less than $42 was forecast when the town meeting had appropriated about $560,000. A proposed zoning law was voted down as the meeting completed a 59-article warrant.

Harry S. Torrey and Orman S. Whiting were re-elected to the Board of Selectmen, and George E. Mansfield, former State Representative, elected to the third position on the board. John J. Bowler, seeking re-election, was defeated, finishing fourth in the field of eight. The vote for the first five was: Whiting, 1,733; Mansfield, 1,574; Torrey, 1,523; Bowler, 1,411; Arthur H. Marks, 1,395.

Other town officers elected in contests were: William Bell, highway surveyor; Russell Osgood, assessor; Charles J. Higgins, treasurer; William S. McCraith, health board; Dr. William A. Loud and Magorisk L. Wells, school committee; Alfred T. Metevier, tree warden; Frederick A. Damon, planning board for three years; William B. Carey, planning board for one year.

There were 64 candidates for 32 offices.

'The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring Tra-la-la'

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the Annual Spring Flower Show of Massachusetts Horticultural Society

At the left the Misses Winifred and Ruth Madden are seen in the attractive Gardner Museum exhibit while at the right a group of patrons pauses to enjoy the fragrancy of spring

Political Eyes of the Nation Are Turned on N. H. Primary

Continued from Page 1

almost the deadline for filing names was at hand, it was maintained by the Democrats that they would send an unpledged delegation to the Chicago convention. This, it is reported, had the sanction of Postmaster General James A. Farley, but at the last moment Mr. Murchie decided to enter the Roosevelt-pledged slate.

Some ascribe a mysterious telephone call from Washington as the reason for this, but others point out that a Democratic organization in a State where local affairs and jobs are in the hands, chiefly of Republicans, must necessarily depend a great deal on Federal patronage and ties, hence it is only natural New Hampshire Democrats should want to perpetuate the present national administration if possible.

Forced Hand

It is also claimed by former State Representative Rudolph Cartier that he forced the hand of the State Committee by coming out first as pledged to the President.

Mr. Cartier also injected a last-minute surprise by challenging the candidacy of Raymond B. Stevens, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Mr. Cartier said that Mr. Stevens' candidacy for a place as delegate violated the Hatch Law.

Reports from Washington this morning were that this question had been passed upon by the United States Attorney General's office before Mr. Stevens entered his name.

Dewey Situation

On the Republican side the situation is more complex. United States Senator Styles Bridges is the State's "favorite son," and it is presumed a majority of the delegates will favor his candidacy if he should appear to have a chance at the Philadelphia Convention.

However, there may be some measure of strength in the race that J. Howard Gile of Nashua is making. He has announced himself as pledged to New York's District Attorney Dewey, although Mr. Dewey told this writer, and has informed Mr. Gile, that he does not wish to have delegates use his name in this contest. He doesn't care to arouse the opposition of favorite sons at this stage.

If voters disregard Mr. Dewey's wishes and insist on showing their enthusiasm for the "racket buster" by voting for Mr. Gile, it will be a political development of some portent.

But this eventually is hardly to be expected in a contest where in addition to Mr. Gile and others such personally popular Republicans as Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Senator Bridges, Senator Charles W. Tobey, former Senator George H. Moses, former Governor Huntley Spaulding and Judge William J. Britton, Republican State Chairman, are all running for four available seats.

Favorite Sons

It is expected that Senators Bridges and Tobey and Governor Murphy will capture three of the seats, with a close contest between former Senator Moses, former Gov. Spaulding and Chairman Britton for the fourth.

This, of course, may be absorbing politics in New Hampshire but it is of little significance to the country at large.

Ordinarily at least in recent years an election in New Hampshire is a pretty good political weather vane. There is a near balance between the industrial cities, with their Democratic-voting populations, and the farming hills with their traditional Republicans. In 1936 President Roosevelt managed to carry the State for the national party, but Republicans swept into State offices.

Jury Says Stamford Wasted $300,000 by Bad Management

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 12 (AP)—A grand jury charged today that through "sheer waste, lack of proper management, and the reckless expenditure of public funds" the Town of Stamford in the past five years had lost a sum "conservatively estimated" in excess of $300,000.

The charge was made in a report submitted to Superior Court Judge Carl Foster by the jury, which began an investigation of Stamford municipal affairs on Jan. 23.

The jury said that only a comparatively small port of the loss suffered by the town could be attributed to criminal acts.

"Practically all of this estimated loss," the report said, "could have been avoided by efficient administration and the installation of some system of checks and balances, with complete audits from time to time."

Investigation of Stamford affairs was pressed after the arrest on last Dec. 1 of a former purchasing agent for the town on charges of conspiracy to defraud. Nine persons in all have been arrested, four of them since the grand jury took over the investigation in January.

The jury said it had not investigated the affairs of the City of Stamford, located within the town, and said "tangible basis" was lacking for such an extension of the inquiry.

The jury criticized the town government, but expressed belief that "not all of the waste of public money can be laid at the door of the town officials."

"The dual system of government under which they work must share the responsibility" said the report. "For the taxpayers to be burdened with two police departments, two executive departments and other lesser duplications of municipal activities necessarily leads to inefficiency and waste in the management of the town's business."

Many Prizes Awarded At Flower Show

Unable to reach a decision yesterday, before the formal opening, judges of entries at the 69th annual Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society today agreed that the President's Cup—most coveted prize offered for the most meritorious exhibit—should go to William T. Walke and Son of Salem for a frame of amaryllis.

This exhibit is near the "thunder house" 16th century reproduction in Mrs. Frances B. Crowinshield's spring planting at the main entrance to Exhibition Hall. The Walke entry consists of an impressive array of amaryllis in white and gradations from pink to scarlet, set in a 10 by 25 foot gold frame.

The gold medal of the New York Horticultural Society was awarded to the superb rose garden—"most beautiful exhibit in the show"—entered by the exhibition committee of the Garden Clubs. The gold medal of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for highest degree of culture, went to Mrs. Galen L. Stone's acacia exhibit.

Even larger than the "first nighter" crowd last night was the turnout on the re-opening this afternoon. To further stimulate attendance in the show, which continues through Saturday, the New Haven railroad has offered a special rate for Friday. On this day round trip fares are offered at 2 cents a mile from more than 70 stations in Massachusetts. The tickets will be on sale only at stations and will be honored only going and returning Friday.

Hartford Starts Food Stamp Plan

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12 (AP)—The food stamp plan of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was placed in operation here today, with Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy selling the first batch of stamps to Paul Pillion, a WPA worker with a wife and nine children.

Mr. Pillion paid $14, and received $14 of orange stamps and was given free $7 in blue stamps.

Officials estimated that 6,000 persons receiving some form of relief or public aid in Hartford would be eligible to purchase the stamps, and that the plan would provide $2,000 in new business daily for the City's food dealers.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12 (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation food stamp plan went into effect in Hillsborough County today. County officials said at noon that several hundred persons had come to the office here and in Nashua to purchase the stamps.

A Sentimental Job For the Governor

May a Governor appoint himself to office? Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is faced with this question today as the result of the expiration of his term of office as a notary public.

Next Friday the Governor's commission terminates, and William L. Reed, secretary of the Executive Council, told the Governor that there is no law prohibiting him from appointing himself, but that someone might raise an issue of propriety.

Mr. Reed said that Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill has proposed that he nominate the Governor when the Governor is out of the State. Although that maneuver might avoid one obstacle, another turns up in the problem of who would swear in the Governor as a notary public. This query is still unanswered.

The Governor has been a notary public for 20 years and wishes to hold the position for sentimental reasons. He first obtained his appointment shortly after becoming a lawyer.

Good Crop of Sugar and Sirup Expected in Vermont This Year

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 12—Although deep snow still blankets the hills and valleys of Vermont, producers of maple syrup and sugar have already begun preparations for the season, which the sun, mounting higher in the heavens, tells them is just around the corner.

Most producers are anticipating a good crop from their maple orchards, and, as a result of a lower volume of stocks on hand from last year, an improved cash income for the season as compared with that of a year ago. Records kept by the State Department of Agriculture indicate the volume of maple sugar and syrup on hand Feb. 15 of this year was approximately one-third of the amount on hand as of Jan. 1 in former years. The change in comparative date was made in order to secure a more accurate inventory nearer the time for the opening of the maple sugar-producing season.

The total volume on hand Feb. 15 as reported by 39 dealers was 102,207 gallons of syrup and 82,749 pounds of sugar.

The carry over on maple syrup has been as high as 409,723 gallons in 1936. Many owners of maple orchards, hard hit by the September hurricane of 1938, have cleaned their orchards of debris and once more are on a producing basis, although in some sections many thousands of trees were lost. Some producers, hit by the storm, however, have been able to develop new orchard tracts which had not been tapped for several years because of the low price of maple products. Last season's crop, however, moved at fair prices and so activity in Vermont's maple orchards should be in full swing within the next two or three weeks, producing the sweet treacle for which the State is noted for being first in quality and first in flavor.

More State Records

The fifth volume of State papers, compiled and edited by Mrs. Mary Greene Nye, State House historian, has been published under the authority of Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick. The book contains a complete record of all petitions made for grants of land from 1778 to 1811 inclusive. Each document has been copied as it appears in the original manuscript, no changes having been made in either the old style punctuation, spelling or capitalization.

Containing 574 pages, the largest volume of State papers yet published, the book also includes a large number of explanatory and informative footnotes, representing intensive research by Mrs. Nye.

Mrs. Nye has worked for many years in the office of the Secretary of State cataloging, arranging and indexing valuable old papers, many of which had lain forgotten and untouched in the State House vaults for half a century or more. Her work has made available much Vermontiana for the use of novelists, historians and others seeking information of the early days of the New Hampshire grants and Vermont.

Pinball on Way Out

Indications are unmistakable that Vermont small towns have turned "thumbs down" on the so-called pinball machines. Local license fees were authorized by many towns at the annual meetings held earlier this week. The size of the fee in most instances was sufficient proof there was a move afoot to tax them out of operation rather than to provide another source of revenue. The town of Stowe levied a license fee of $1,000 per machine. In Jericho, the voters approved a $500 fee. In the latter instance, there is doubt of its collectibility because the machine is located in a store on the Jericho-Underhill line. The latter town imposed no license fee, so all the owner has to do is to move the machine about eight feet out of the town of Jericho into the town of Underhill.

So widespread were the attempts to license the pinball machines locally, that State House observers forecast a repeal of the present State Licensing Law which thus far this year has brought nearly $75,000 into the State treasury.

Dogs to Help Trim Tax Rate; Expert to Fix the Valuations

The Boston Tax Assessors have arranged with the Animal Rescue League for an expert to help them fix the value of all dogs registered in Boston, as a preparatory step to including the animals as taxable personal property on the 1940 tax rolls, it was learned at City Hall today.

NYA workers have completed a card index of the 12,000 dogs registered with the Police Department during 1939, Assessor John C. L. Dowling disclosed. About 3,000 animals, classed as "mongrels," have been taken from the list, and data concerning the other 9,000 will be submitted for scrutiny to the Rescue League's expert, who will serve without pay, Mr. Dowling stated.

The Assessors' move is in response to a letter last December from Henry Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, pointing out to local authorities throughout the State that valuable pets are taxable as personal property. "Boston needs every single cent of revenue we can find," a spokesman for the assessors declared.

Dogs Worth $100

It is planned tentatively to tax only dogs worth $100 or more, although this decision may be altered by the findings of the Rescue League's representative. The Assessors declined to venture a guess as to how much taxable wealth may be found, but pointed out that 5,000 dogs worth an average of $100 each would add $500,000 to the tax base, and bring in approximately $20,000 a year.

Some dogs are worth as much as $1,000, according to pet shops.

The Assessors this morning began drafting a letter to persons owning the 9,000 dogs asking them whether or not they still have their dog, and if so, to state the animal's age and color. When these questionnaires are answered, the Assessors will turn over their data to the expert for analysis.

Tentative Values

When the expert has set tentative values on a basis of this data, the Assessors again will write the owners, to notify them of the valuations. In cases in which owners question the figure, the expert will examine the dogs individually and seek to establish a fair value.

The lists will also be checked against the 1940 dog license lists at the Police Department.

The Assessors emphasized that persons failing to fill out the questionnaire now being prepared would have to submit to an arbitrary valuation fixed by the Dooming Board, which meets in May.

The Assessors have not yet compiled statistics concerning the total numbers of various kinds of dogs in Boston. However, a perusal of the cards for Ward 4, the Back Bay, where many valuable dogs are kept, reveals 66 varieties ranging from Algerian Spitz and German Schnauzer to Hound, French Poodle and Kerry Blue Terrier. Additional breeds are included in the indexes for other wards.

Collector's Joy! Things Wrong With U. S. Stamps

PORTLAND, Maine, March 12 (AP)—John R. Cameron, bank employee, purchased a sheet of postage stamps for $2 and today his comparatively small investment appeared likely to net him a substantial profit.

The sheet of 100 John Adams two-cent stamps, inadvertently sold to Mr. Cameron by a branch office postal clerk has, in the words of stamp experts, "everything wrong with it."

The sheet, which lacked mucilage, consisted of two separate pieces of paper, joined as if the printer had pasted the last end of one roll to the start of another, but with one row of stamps carrying under the overlapping paper. The top four and a half rows of stamps are on one sheet which is pasted over the other and the lower portion of the sheet runs under the top part to the perforation below the first row.

There is a noticeable difference in the coloring shades of the top and bottom stamps which was attributed to the thickness of the splice.

Suppers to Promote 800 WPA Projects

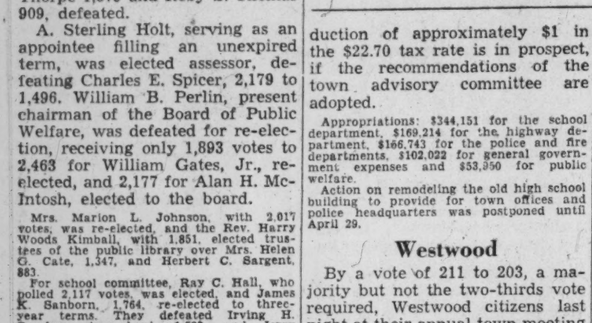
Open house for approximately 800 projects of the Professional and Service Division of the Work Projects Administration will be held the week of April 22, Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, announced today.

Located in 173 Bay State cities and towns the projects employ approximately 27,000 WPA white-collar workers. Project suppers scheduled for the evening of April 22 will be addressed from Washington by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife; John M. Carmody, Federal Works Agency Administrator; Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, and Mrs. Florence S. Kerr, Assistant WPA Commissioner.

They Sew for France

Aiding French Évacués

Miss Edith De C. Moffat of Brookline, Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain of Marblehead, and Miss Katharine Hamill of New York are sewing in the workroom of the American Friends of France. The organization will benefit from admissions to the annual New England Antiques Exposition at the Copley-Plaza, March 19-22.



THERE USED TO BE A

Dictator in our House!

NOW WE HEAT WITH THRIFTY CONTROLLED GAS .....

How we used to slave for that old-fashioned heater! But we thought we were being "economical," so we put up with noise, dirt, grime . . . and all those inconveniences that go with uneven, undependable, inefficient heat.

For a while, it didn't occur to us that our old cellar monster was producing plenty of extra, "hidden" costs—such as redecorating, cleaning bills, high depreciation—besides depriving us of a grand basement playroom. Finally, we began to see there's lots more expense to house heating than just the cost of fuel.

One day we really got smart. We looked into automatic Gas House Heating. Now we've *proved* it's the perfect modern heating method . . . no work, no worry, no hidden costs . . . and the OVERALL EXPENSE IS ACTUALLY LESS.

For a free Scientific Survey on the cost of equipping your home with thrifty Gas House Heating, call HUBbard 7600.

here's why GAS HOUSE HEATING costs you less

1. You benefit from minimum depreciation of your heating equipment.
2. You have no expensive repairs (no complicated moving parts).
3. You have no expense for power.
4. You have fewer cleaning bills.
5. You enjoy more comfort in your home.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
100 ARLINGTON STREET HUBbard 7600

State D. A. R. Fights Forced Movie Booking

Departing from its customary avoidance of participation in legislative matters, the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, in the second day of the organization's annual State Conference this morning at the Copley-Plaza, unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the Neely bill to abolish compulsory block booking of motion pictures.

This action of the Massachusetts D. A. R. was taken on the ground that this practice was diametrically opposed to the principles underlying the Constitution of the United States with respect to education, culture, and entertainment. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Massachusetts members of the House of Representatives in Washington.

Active war relief work for refugees of all warring countries was reported by Mrs. John F. Osborne, Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee of the State organization.

Mrs. Frank W. Brooks, State Chairman of Conservation, told of charitable work among the poor by the D. A. R., as well as of money spent in conservation of natural resources. Work among the American Indians in reservations on Cape Cod was reported by Mrs. George M. Clark.

Mrs. Earl D. Getman, Chairman of Work at Ellis Island, where the Massachusetts D. A. R. maintains two special service workers and a trained nurse at the request of the Government, related the status of that activity during the past year.

The State Chairman of Geneological Records, Mrs. John K. Allen, told of many historical records which have been compiled during the year and presented to the New England Geneological Society.

The State Chairman of the Nation Historical Magazine Committee, Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, announced that the Jonathan Hatch Chapter of Falmouth had won the first prize of $10 for the largest increase in suoscriptions obtained by any Chapter in the State during the year. Second and third prizes of $5 each went to the Betsy Ross Chapter of Lawrence and the Capt. John Pulling Chapter of Whitman.

Two honorary State Regents, Mrs. Isabell Wyman Gordon and Mrs. James Charles Peabody, were guests on the platform and were presented by Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, State Regent and presiding officer.

Ten New Firms Give Jobs to 450

Jobs have been provided for 450 persons by the latest group of 10 new manufacturing firms summarized in a report by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was disclosed today.

In addition to the new companies, six firms already established, report expansion programs involving construction or use of 70,000 square feet of additional floor space, and which will provide considerable employment.

Most of the new jobs provided by the new industries are due to the boot and shoe industry, in which group three new companies are reported by the Chamber's committee, offering work to about 250 persons. The garment industry follows with about 100 jobs.

Of the new firms, five are in Lynn, three in Boston, and one each in Brockton and Watertown.

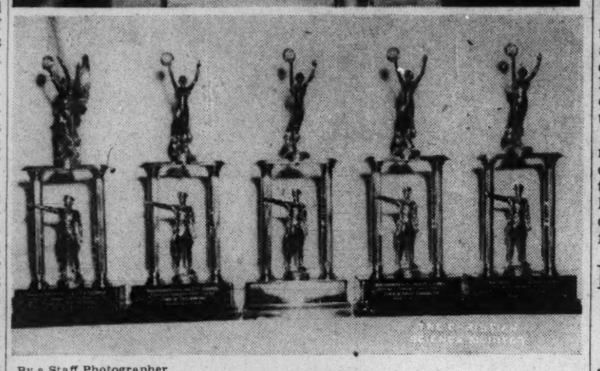
More Bay Staters Filing '40 Returns

Approximately 450,000 Bay Staters are expected to file Federal income tax returns by midnight Friday, an increase of about 30,000 over the last previous year, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, announced today.

Persons who filed their returns in January totaled 38 per cent more than those filed in January, 1939. Of the increase, approximately 50,000 were made up by State, city, and town employees whose salaries are taxable this year for the first time in the history of the United States. Only about 15,000 of this number, however, will pay an income tax, Mr. Hassett said.

Mr. Hassett requested banking and business institutions to take notice of the bureaus set up on the seventh floor of the Federal Building, Boston, for filing bulk returns of their clients. Individual returns may be filed with deputy collectors in the lobby of the Federal Building or on the eighth floor.

Lessons for the Motorist



By a Staff Photographer

Safety Means Being Careful

Top—Mr. Arthur Dickson tells Dorothy Rollins of Roxbury, Convention attendant, about the new Neon stop signals which are being demonstrated for economic use by the State. Bottom—Safety trophies awarded by the Massachusetts Safety Council.

Mayor Bars 'Free Beer' Plan

Heeding vigorous protests from 23 prominent Irish organizations, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night rejected a plan to have a city-owned water wagon dispense free beer along the route of a preliminary parade in Dorchester next Friday night, on the eve of the Evacuation Day parade Saturday afternoon.

Despite this action, the 23 groups "positively will have nothing to do with either of the two parades," John MacDonald, retiring President of the Central Council of Irish County Associations, declared this morning. The groups withdrew their 1,200 marchers from the formal parade scheduled for Saturday afternoon when the beer-dispensing plan for the Friday evening celebration was announced.

Following a conference with spokesmen for the organizations, the Mayor ordered officials at the Albany Street yard not to permit the water wagon in question to be taken from the yard for the parade under any circumstances.

The protests followed announcement by Edward J. MacCormack, who is in charge of plans for both parades, that the water wagon would be decorated with shamrocks and the Irish motto "Erin Go Bragh," and dispense drinks. Spokesmen for the Irish organizations told the Mayor this plan was "a cheap way of advertising." They had previously described it as an insult to the Irish race.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, March 13

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Choir. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—"American Hour." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—Topical Discussion: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Curent Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "This Freedom." GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Footnotes on a Suit Theme

Shoes may mount on platforms, toes may be open, but the classic little opera pump goes right on being the favorite shoe for a spring suit. Stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are well stocked now with perennial favorites as well as novelties in shoe fashions.

Civics Meeting To Hear About City Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 12—A tennis-playing grandmother who five years ago launched a campaign for better government in Yonkers, N. Y., put over a drive for the City Manager form of administration, and then found herself elected to the Council, will be one of the speakers at a State-wide conference on city and town management, to be held here next Saturday.

Mrs. Edith P. Welty, who began the Yonkers campaign by forming the nonpartisan City Manager League, of which she remains Secretary, will report to the conference on savings Yonkers has made under a City Manager.

The all-day conference has been called by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations to provide an informative public discussion on city manager and town manager administration. It will begin at 10:30 a. m. at the Hotel Bancroft. It is open to any interested civic groups and the public.

An explanation of "Plan E," the standard city charter which combines city manager with proportional representation on the Council, will be given by Chandler W. Johnson of Cambridge, one of the sponsors of Plan E legislation, and Herman C. Loeffler, Director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Two officials of the National Municipal League, Howard P. Jones and Walter J. Millard, will address the luncheon discussion. Mr. Millard will report on the experience of Cincinnati and Cleveland under a City Manager.

In calling the conference, Norman MacDonald, Federation Executive Director, emphasized that the Federation was not sponsoring Plan E but, because of wide interest, was acting as a clearing house for information on the subject.

Natick Track Due For Opposition

Strong opposition from church groups, real estate men, and property owners, is expected to defeat a proposal to sell town-owned land to a group interested in building a $750,000 track for horse racing at Natick, Mass., at the Town Meeting to be held in the State Armory tonight, Harold Fairbanks, Editor of the Natick Bulletin, said this morning.

There appears to be slight support for the track, compared to what it received last December when a meeting in Concert Hall was adjourned because hundreds could not gain access to the hall. The original backers of the plan have not been seen in Natick for some time, the Editor reported.

Prominently mentioned as a supporter of the track in December when the proposal to sell 14 acres, formerly used as filter beds for the water system, was first brought up was Sheldon Fairbanks, prominent sportsman and exhibition manager.

Boston Hails Flying G. O. P. Candidate

By a Staff Photographer

Frank E. Gannett and Mrs. Gannett

The Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher is shown with Mrs. Gannett as he arrived at the East Boston Airport this morning for a series of meetings here in the interests of his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Lack of Pupils Restricting R. I. Rural Schools Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I.—Unlike the city schools which are faced with overcrowding, the rural educational boards are making long-range plans which will decrease classes, drop teachers, and in some instances, close schools entirely to save the taxpayers' money. This situation is greatly emphasized here.

The decrease in the educational facilities is said not to be due to the lack of funds but to the lack of pupils.

In many cases the decrease in birth rates over recent years is given for the lack of pupils. This factor is said to be combined with the fact that many of the towns looked to industrial plants for income, and when these were closed many families moved to other centers.

In this town the figures show that the peak in enrollment was reached in 1934, and that there has been a decrease of 20 per cent in the number of pupils since that time.

It was further pointed out that the number of births have fallen another 10 per cent since 1933, and this will begin to be reflected in the schools next year. It is believed this factor will continue to produce less pupils annually at least until 1945.

The number of children in the school system, which was 1,568 in 1934 and is 1,244 this year, is expected to fall to about 1,100 by 1945, according to the school authorities here. The only possibility of a change is the influx of new families. But at the present time, it is said, no new industries are in sight to attract new residents.

To meet the situation, the School Committee is considering plans to change the administration policy. The features of the new program are to raise the educational standards and at the same time reduce the overhead cost of the school system.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Good - Will Program.
5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "The Promised Land"; Harvard Radio Workshop production.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
11:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
11:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio"; Advanced Course (transcribed).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Income tax talk	Girl Scout 28th Anniv...	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Gene and Glenn	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"..	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill..	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Binner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Speaker; news; talk..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch...
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery"...	"Uncle Eph"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk...
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson,	with Ezra Stone	comment	orchestra	Drama period
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	"Let's Dance"
8:45 Heirs"; War news.	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	Talk, Frank Gannett,	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Sam Huston"	Popular quiz	Rep. Clubs, Mass.	"Variety Hour"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	N. E. Talks It Over:	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers hockey game.	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orchestra	"America's Grapes of	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Wrath—The Problem of	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Sympho-	"The Argentines"
10:45 Music; weather	the Sharecropper"	house"; drama; music	nique de Montreal	Darrell Calker's Orch...
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Talk from France	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch..	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kcWNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	comedy songs and pat-	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	ter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 'Rhythm, Romance'	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	'As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"; Or-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Goes Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews.	"Waltzes of the World"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	Buckeye Four	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Orchestra; soloists	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Orchestra; soloists	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Joseph	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Gallicchio's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Listen to the Band"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Notebook"; recording;	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	"Melodic Moods"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	hold talk	Willie Hartzell's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs.	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	Presenting Ramona
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:45 "My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Informal interviews	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Listen to the Band.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Homemakers' Forum	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair.	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair.	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15 Women's Club talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Benny Krueger's Orch.	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Benny Krueger's Orch.	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	'Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	Political commentator	Popular Music	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Hollywood Playhouse:	Sheep and Goats Club;	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	"Confession"	Richard Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Three Dukes of Rhythm
8:45 drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Serenaders
9:00 Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 music; "Juarez	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Classical Album"
9:30 and Maximillian,"	Roy Shield's Revue; or-	len Art Players; inter-	"Listeners' Theater";	"Classical Album"
9:45 comment	chestra and vocalists	views; orchestra	"Song of Guigemar"	News Service
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	Rep. Geyer, California	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local sports
10:15 Dance music	Dance Music	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30 Sports; news	"Prairie Folks"; drama-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Local sports
10:45 Music; weather	tization	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	tra; vocalists	The Continentals
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Italy Plans to Use Sewer Gas; Reich Rebuilds Poles' Bridges

Foreign Trade Flashes

Gas for heating and cooking is to be produced in Italy from the fermentation of sewage and garbage, owing to the shortage of coal, it is disclosed in reports received by Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The General Italian Petroleum Company is to erect in Rome a pioneer plant for production and utilization of biological methane gas as a result of experiments, Mr Smith is informed. Plans call for gradual extension of the plant until it is in a position to produce sufficient gas for both public and domestic requirements. Owing to the low cost of production of this type of methane gas, the price to the cosumer will be about half of that now charged for gas obtained from coal, it is expected.

Mexican Movies Lag

Motion picture studios in Mexico are inactive as a result of lack of capital, Mr. Smith reports. Studio workers attempted to stimulate production, but without success, although they offered to accept half of their wages during production and the remainder at a later date. Distributors say that the three productions completed in January will only augment the already large number of native productions on their shelves.

Germans Rebuild Bridges

Bridges over the Vistula River are being reopened rapidly by Germany, following their destruction by retreating Poles several months ago. The latest bridge to be put back into service is one near Deblin, which makes possible direct train service on the important railway line Radom-Siedece, according to Mr. Smith.

Free Zone at Memel

A free port zone for Lithuania, as stipulated last May in the treaty between that country and Germany, has been inaugurated at Memel. Harbor space in the free port has been rented to the Memel Harbor Company, which acts for Lithuanian interests.

Germany Checks Gems

Precious stones must be registered in Germany, Mr. Smith announces. An official order requires all manufacturers and distributors of precious and semi-precious stones in Germany to register their stocks with the Reich Control Board. Set stones are not subject to the order. The registration must be made regardless of whether the stones are owned outright or merely held for the account of third persons, and they can only be sold with permission of the Reich Control Board for Miscellaneous Boods.

Autos Use Tunnel

Following reconditioning to permit the passage of automobiles, the Trans-Andine Railway Tunnel is now open to traffic between Chile and Argentina. Eight and a half minutes are required to make the trip by automobile. A maximum speed of about 15½ miles an hour has been established.

Easier Riding in India

Because a railway in India has developed a new "track-recording" car, the passengers of the future on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will ride in more comfort and safety, said Mr. Smith. The new car detects and records any flaws in the track, and indicates the spot by a whitewash mark on the rails. It is a standard coach, with an observation veranda, instrument room, compressed air plant and whitewash mixing room.

Democracies Plan Talk

Miss Virginia Gifford, member of the Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists, will address the Youth Group of the League of Nations Association this evening at the Student Headquarters, 410 Stuart Street. Miss Gifford will speak on Clarence Streit's plan for the union of democracies.

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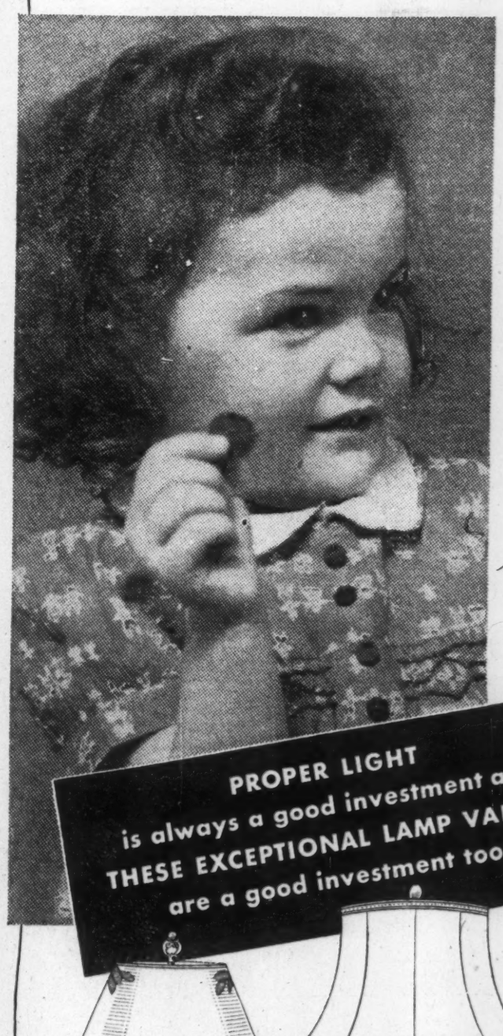

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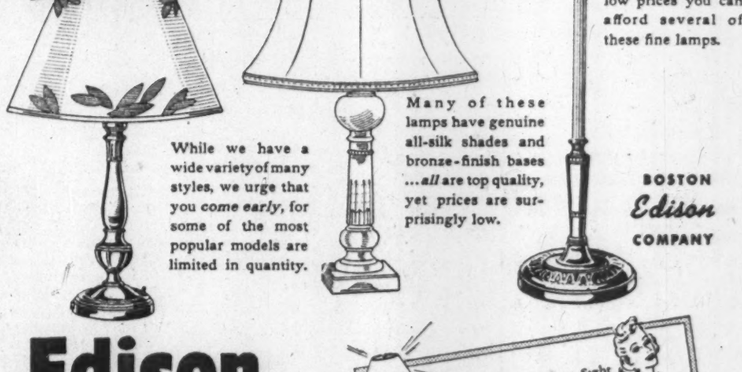

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PLUG IN TO BETTER LIVING

Final Zighera Orchestra Concert—New Wiman Show Opens Tonight

Duo-Pianists Guest Artists; Novelty by Prokofieff Given

The present series of concerts conducted by Bernard Zighera came to a close last night in Jordan Hall, when his Chamber Orchestra gave its third program, assisted by Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists. Mr. Zighera had divided his program items equally between the orchestra and the assisting artists, the material being offered in the following order: Schumann, Four Pieces in Canon Form (Orchestrated by Theodore Dubois); Bach, Concerto in C major for Two Pianos and Orchestra; Mozart, Concerto in E flat for Two Pianos and Orchestra, and a Sinfonietta, Op. 5 (1909) and Op. 48 (1929) by Prokofieff, listed as a first performance in Boston.

In some respects this was a very rewarding concert, although the orchestral items were less interesting than some Mr. Zighera has offered his audiences. This was not altogether Mr. Zighera's fault, as he, in common with other conductors in this country, has found it difficult to carry out original plans in the presentation of works the scores for which were to be had from Europe.

For novelty the conductor offered last night the Prokofieff opus, interesting chiefly because of the time lapse in dates of composition. Taking the suite (for such it is) at face value and without benefit of previous examination of the score, the listener is impressed with the consistently revealed humor of the composer. The work is arranged in five sections, Allegro giocoso, Andante, Intermezzo; Vivace, Scherzo; Allegro risoluto and Allegro giocoso. All five sections lean heavily upon rhythmic vitality for interest, and while the tongue-in-cheek solemnity of the Andante, with the waggish bassoon lending distinctive tonal color to the movement, had all the elements of a serious tale, the listener could scarcely be persuaded to take the seriousness too literally. The similarity of the movements made for a certain monotony of expression, despite the piquancy of orchestration.

The Robertsons, as usual, were enthusiastically received. Their approach to their music is scholarly without being pedantic, and they imbue their performances with verve and animation. The Bach item was structurally clear, and while timing was not always as accurately accomplished as we have come to expect from this pair of performers, the clean-cut phrasing and melodic contour of the work were according to the usual standard maintained by the performers. Mrs. Robertson's slight stumble during the number was so quickly remedied as to awaken admiration. The Mozart was wholly charming and the pianists received an ovation at the conclusion of the number. Throughout the Bach and the Mozart, Mr. Zighera and his men gave expert support.

The Schumann item which opened the program was flexibly performed, but of scarcely enough value to warrant the expenditure of talent. One may reasonably wish Mr. Zighera and his men better fortune in securing material for another season.

G. M. S.

Vandamm Studio

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne

Coming to the Colonial, April 1, in Robert E. Sherwood's new play, "Revelation," a production by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild.

Radio Praised for Role Of Musical 'Teacher'

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio, Leith Stevens opines, has advanced the appreciation of music two centuries.

A conductor of orchestras for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Stevens said: "Radio, with its Philharmonic - Symphony broadcasts, the opera—and, yes, the dance bands, too—has educated the general public to an amazing extent. In fact, I'd say that musical appreciation has gone ahead 200 years since the advent of radio."

This CBS conductor who has directed programs running the gamut from "Columbia Workshop" and "Big Town" to the "Swing Club," emphasized that "we only enjoy what we know. You remember the stories of how Wagner and Beethoven were laughed off the stages when they introduced new kinds of music—just because no one had even heard anything like it before."

The compositions of Beethoven and Wagner were kept alive by small groups of music lovers until the world finally was won over, Mr. Stevens said. "But today Debussy, Stravinsky, and Ravel have been accepted in a comparatively short space of time," he added.

200 Years Gained

"If it had not been for the radio, which made their compositions familiar to the public, the work of these artists would have taken possibly 200 years to reach widespread popularity."

Music on the air, Mr. Stevens said, plays a role somewhat comparable to the Chinese proverb which says that a picture is equal to 10,000 words. "Musically, you can describe in four notes," he said, "what it would take pages of words to describe."

This business of "musical associations," he said, is the crux of continuity or transition in radio programs. "In the early days of radio there were just three types of musical bridges used—fast, slow, and indefinite. Now, of course, we've gone far beyond that, since a vast audience—by listening to the radio—has learned to accept more complicated and intricate musical tieups."

* * *

Political Campaigns Near

Though talks are the least popular of all radiocast entertainment, as has been shown in repeated audience surveys, nevertheless the Nation's wavelengths soon will reverberate with the usual "pointings with pride," and "viewings with alarm" for this is a Presidential campaign year when the political time on networks and stations will be in great demand.

Even now headquarters of the national committees of the major political parties are starting their publicity machinery rolling for at least as widespread use of the radio as in 1936 when Democrats and Republicans paid nearly $1,000,000 for radio time. The amount to be spent for the 1940 campaign will not be known until after both party conventions when the new national committees are elected and decide upon expenditures.

Experts Ready

Radio publicity experts already are attached to the national committees to prepare for the campaign. Democrats had Robert Berger as their radio chief in 1936. He is now attached to a Government publicity agency but probably will be available to resume the radio helm. Republicans had Wells (Ted) Church on their staff for several years, and he may get the radio directorship after the Philadelphia convention.

The precedent has been established and accepted by the major parties that the radio charge for political time begins after the candidates have made their acceptance speeches at the conventions. (The Republican convention, Philadelphia, June 24; the Democratic convention, Chicago, July 15.) The conventions and political speeches leading up to them are carried by the networks without charge, including the acceptance speeches. Thereafter, the parties must buy their time exactly as do other sponsors.

Columbia Broadcasting System

Leith Stevens

Conductor for Columbia Broadcasting System

News of the Stage

New York

"Goodbye in the Night," by Jerome Mayer, has had its Broadway opening postponed from Wednesday evening until Monday, March 18. The play has more than 500 light and sound cues, and George Abbott, who is both producer and director, wants all of the effects to be in smooth running order before he brings "Goodbye in the Night" to the Biltmore Theater. The entire cast, headed by James Bell, Jean Adair, and Mary Mason, will rehearse through this week at the Biltmore. They have just returned from a week's tryout engagement in Baltimore.

* * *

Postponement of "Goodbye in the Night" leaves the town with only one opening this week. It is "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph, with Walter Huston, Colin Keith-Johnston, William Harrigan, and Cecil Humphreys, which opens at the Barrymore Theater on Thursday evening.

* * *

There were two closings last Saturday evening. Clifford Odets' "Night Music" ended its run at the Broadhurst Theater after 20 performances. John Van Druten's "Leave Her to Heaven," starring Ruth Chatterton, closed at the Longacre, after 15 performances.

* * *

Ethel Waters and "Mamba's Daughters" will play a return engagement beginning March 23, at the Broadway Theater, according to an announcement from Guthrie McClintic. The top prices will be $1.10 at matinees and $1.65 at evening performances. "Mamba's Daughter's," which is the work of Dorothy and DuBose Heyward, opened at the Empire Theater on Jan. 3, 1939, played for 161 performances, discontinued for the summer, and began an extended tour in the autumn. The producers hope that the low price scale will enable the play to continue through the summer and World's Fair.

* * *

Maurce Evans will return to the St. James with his production of Shakespeare's "Richard II," on April 1. Mr. Evans has just concluded a tour of the full-length "Hamlet." There will be a week's engagement in Boston, starting on March 25.

* * *

Immediately following the opening of "Lady in Waiting," with Gladys George starred, at the Martin Beck Theater, on March 27, Brock Pemberton will place in rehearsal "Out from Under," a new comedy by John Walter Kelly. John Alexander, lately seen in "Morning's at Seven," will play the leading role, that of a newspaper editor in the Midwest. Antoinette Perry is to direct.

* * *

"Ladies in Retirement," new mystery pay by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham which stars Flora Robson, opened a two-week Canadian tour last night at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theater. There will be a single performance of the play in Ottawa on March 18. The remainder of the week will be spent in Montreal. "Ladies in Retirement" opens in New York at Henry Miller's Theater on March 26.

* * *

Sylvia Regan's "Morning Star," in which Molly Picon is making her first Broadway appearance in an English-language play, is now in rehearsal under Charles Kenyon Freeman. Martin Blaine, Joseph Buloff, Ruth Yorks, Sidney Lumet, Georgette Harvey, Jeanne Greene, Cecilia Evans, Henry Schacht, and Ross Elliott are in the cast.

* * *

Henry Hull will play the leading role in "Love's Old Sweet Song," the new William Saroyan play now in preparation. Mr. Caroyan's present Broadway representation, "The Time of Your Life," will close for the week of March 18 so that Mr. Dowling may devote his time to "Love's Old Sweet Song," which he and Mr. Saroyan are directing for the Theater Guild.

* * *

Billy Rose has selected Madison Square Garden in which to interview candidates for the 1,000 swimmers, dancers, and showgirls to appear in his San Francisco and New York Aquacades. Because Elmer Rice has prior claims to the title, "Not For Children," Courtney Burr has changed the title of his new play (formerly called "Not for Children"), to "A Case of Youth." It comes to the National Theater on March 23.

Tickets are on sale for the next six weeks for "The Weak Link," at the Golden Theater . . . Anthony R. Morelli, who does special vocal arrangements for the Radio City Music Hall productions, has been engaged to perform the same service for "Keep off the Grass," the forthcoming Jimmy Durante-Ray Bolger musical.

Boston Dance Notes

An Evening of Russian Song and Dance will be presented on Tuesday evening, March 19, in the Radcliffe Gymnasium, Cambridge, by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, the Radcliffe Dance Group and the Harvard Dancers. G. Wallace Woodworth is the conductor; Katharine Schroeder the dance director and choregrapher. Costumes by Ruth Forbes Paine. The program:

Glory to the Lord in Zion (Bortnyansky)
Glee Club and Choral Society
Suite of Russian Folk Dances
(Orchestrated by Liadov)
(a) Circle Dance . Radcliffe Dance Group
(b) Plaintive Song . Katharine Schroeder, soloist, and Radcliffe Dance Group
(c) Handkerchief Dance . . . Mary Small, Radcliffe, 1940
(d) The Crane and the Heron
Miss Heron . . . Katharine Schroeder
Mr. Crane . . . Joseph B. Thomas, Harvard, 1940
(e) Cradle Song . . . . . Helen Morgan
(f) Village Dance
Radcliffe and Harvard Dancers
Two Operatic Choruses
Chorus of Fairies from Rogdana (Dargomyzhsky)
Chorus of Drunkards from Khovanstchina (Moussorgsky)
Glee Club and Choral Society
Three Folk Songs
(a) The Birch in the Meadow
Radcliffe Dancers and Choral Society
(b) The Pedlar . . . . . Choral Groups
(c) At Father's Door
Radcliffe and Harvard Dancers and Choral Groups

* * *

Boston Dance Council

Next Saturday evening, the Boston Dance Council will present in the Peabody Playhouse the third program in its series of Evenings of Dance, consisting of lecture-demonstrations by educational groups, as follows: Wellesley College Group, headed by Charlotte MacEwan; Laselle Junior College Group (Alice Paine Paul); Y. W. C. A. Group (Janice Janes) and Wheaton College Group (Virginia Gallagher).

* * *

Jacob's Pillow School

The former Shawn School of the Dance for Men, in charge of Mary Washington Ball of State Teachers' College, Cortland, N. Y., will offer a six-weeks' course for men and women teachers, from July 1 to Aug. 10, and a three-weeks course for concert dancers and advanced dance students, from Aug. 12 to 31.

Ted Shawn will teach from July 29 to Aug. 31; Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons, from July 1 to Aug. 3. M. L.

Screen Notes

Warners have signed Ann Sheridan to a new, long-term contract following a preview by studio executives of "It All Came True," in which she appears with Jeffrey Lynn and Humphrey Bogart . . . Mr. Bogart and Donald Crisp have been added to the cast of "Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson . . . Walt Disney's "The Ugly Duckling," which recently took an Academy Award, has been added to the program at the Center Theater, where "Pinocchio" is now playing . . . "Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas, and Fred MacMurray, will be nationally released on March 21.

Opening Tonight

Higher and Higher—At the Shubert Theater. Dwight Deere Wiman's production of a new musical comedy with words and songs by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, and a book on which Gladys Hurlbut and Joshua Logan collaborated.

Jack Haley, Marta Eggert, and Shirley Ross are starred, and Leif Erickson and Lee Dixon featured in a cast which includes Hilda Spong, Robert Chisholm, Eva Condon, Janet Fox, Billie Worth, Fin Olsen, Hollace Shaw, Jane Richardson, Marie Nash, Kay Duncan, Marie-Louise Quevil, Gloria Hope, Kay Picture, Lyda Sue, William Gerry, Joseph Granville, Richard Moore, Robert Rounsville, Robert Shanley, Joe Scandur, 24 specialty dancers, and Sharkey, the trained seal.

Jo Mielziner and Lucinda Ballard designed the settings and costumes, and Robert Alton supervised the dances. Curtain at 8:30.

Photograph Exhibition At Symphony Hall

On view through March at Symphony Hall (and to be seen only during concert time) is an exhibition of New England photography. There are prints from the Amherst Camera Club, the Boston Camera Club, the Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club, the South Shore Camera Club, the Worcester Photo Clan.

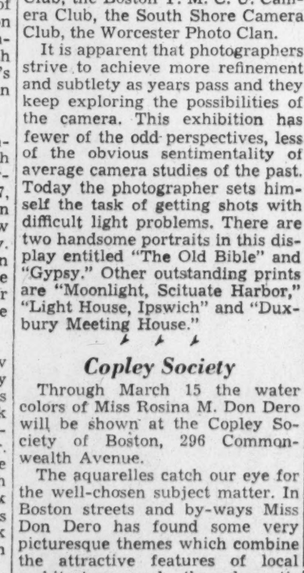
It is apparent that photographers strive to achieve more refinement and subtlety as years pass and they keep exploring the possibilities of the camera. This exhibition has fewer of the odd perspectives, less of the obvious sentimentality of average camera studies of the past. Today the photographer sets himself the task of getting shots with difficult light problems. There are two handsome portraits in this display entitled "The Old Bible" and "Gypsy." Other outstanding prints are "Moonlight, Scituate Harbor," "Light House, Ipswich" and "Duxbury Meeting House."

* * *

Copley Society

Through March 15 the water colors of Miss Rosina M. Don Dero will be shown at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

The aquarelles catch our eye for the well-chosen subject matter. In Boston streets and by-ways Miss Don Dero has found some very picturesque themes which combine the attractive features of local architecture and the dramatic hustle and bustle of city streets. Among subjects of interest are scenes of Dock Square, Boston Common, Beacon Street. They are painted in a style which suits the fluid pigment, and with an authentic record of atmospheric character. She gives facts their due, but not too literally.



NBC

Ilka Chase

Conducts "Luncheon at the Waldorf" program, Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., over WBZ.

Ben Pinchot

Maurice Evans

Returning to Boston as King Richard II for one week at the Colonial beginning March 25.

Doll and Richards Exhibits

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings by Harold Lindergreen and John F. Enser will be on exhibition at Doll and Richards through March 23.

Mr. Lindergreen works in opaque water color. He portrays flowers in sprays, and bouquets against a monochrome or tinged background. His objective is decorative, and yet he depicts the blossoms realistically. He paints on paper or silk and often achieves effective results.

The decorative still-lifes differ from the flower portraits seen customarily hereabouts for we have a tendency to portray this theme in a context and with emphasis upon three dimensional qualities. Mr. Lindergreen shows an Oriental indifference to the third dimension; in fact, he shows an affinity to the Asiatic viewpoint in more than one way. We seem to feel in his pictures the presence of some calculated theory of design. There is a slight stiffness, a precise orderliness in the rhythmic arrangement, in the accents, and carefully thought out directions. A feeling of spontaneity and freedom is last.

Mr. Enser shows a number of landscapes of the Vermont countryside, the hills and valleys and great stretches of farmland. The subject matter is very good, nicely chosen, and well-adapated to his style in painting. He has a strong feeling for design and seems to block out the terrain in mosaic-like sections. In such canvases, pattern is more significant. There are other pictures however in which Mr. Enser works in another mood. Such canvases as "Morning in May" and "May Sunshine" and "November Day" show a well conveyed atmospheric quality in which the awareness of warmth and verdancy and airiness is communicated through colors and forms. In these more expressive pictures Mr. Enser seems in top form.

Boston Art Club

In the Boston Art Club New Gallery there is an exhibition of oils by Giragos Der Garabedian. The pictures vary in subject and technique. There are, in the first place, a number of atmospheric scenes of Rockport and Gloucester painted in the realistic manner which is customary in this vicinity. Mr. Der Garabedian portrays the fishing boats, the weather-worn docks, the glimmering water with accuracy, if not novelty.

In other moods, however, he sings out. He uses a thicker brush-stroke, applies a denser impasto of paint, indulges in brighter and more contrasting tonalities. He seems inspired by Van Gogh and the Expressionists who paint not what they see outwardly but the way they feel about what they see. It is a portrayal of a mood, a poetic outburst. Mr. Der Garabedian shows an abandon, a freedom from faithfulness to fact, a will to exploit fancy. Details give way to moods, and the artist permits himself to ignore that which had been salient in his former style.

Mr. Der Garabedian's exhibition shows what variations lie within the scope of an artist today, how he may work in various ways and still feel, we suspect, at one with himself. Contemporary art is divided between these opposite poles, inward expression and outward expression. While schools generally teach the latter method, many a painter finds with the passage of years that his temperament leans in the other direction. We grow so accustomed to see such contrasts within the work of one man that we take for granted that such contrary states of mind can exist within one person.

Twins in 'Hellzapoppin'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Dancing swift and clean, like a pizzicato from a good string section, Bettymae and Beverly Crane are two grace notes in a tank town tone poem called, "Hellzapoppin," which Maestros Olsen and Johnson have been conducting since September, 1938.

It takes only an evening at the Winter Garden to make one realize that lunching with Bettymae and Beverly Crane must be in the nature of a repeated pleasure. Having one's interrogatories answered by not one but two undeniably pretty blondes is the sort of thing that reporters envision when they are covering Chamber of Commerce luncheons.

"Hellzapoppin," say the Misses Crane, is their first "legitimate" show. "Legitimate," one surmises, by comparison. For surely Bosses Ole and Chic do not encourage such lunar-lit descriptions of their shenanigans. The young ladies made their dancing debuts in celluloid, appearing as child performers in a series of musical movie shorts made by Gus Edwards about 1929. You may also remember them as the two young women who emerged from either side of a stage to deliver orally the cast and credits for Hal Roach comedies.

* * *

Retracing their careers from Winter Garden to California, the Crane Twins allowed that it was their mother who started them dancing.

"Just to give us grace," explains Bettymae—or is it Beverly? Dressed identically in black and gold, with pert black hats, and half-cape silver fox coats, with matching wrist watches and rings, their only concession to the unwary is a pair of huge pocketbooks decorated respectively with "Bet" and "Bev." And when you can't find these you just guess.

These daughters of a Los Angeles businessman attended the local public schools, where they exploited their identical appearance to no more serious purpose than occasionally switching dance partners for a laugh. No one else in the Crane family had ever been on the stage, but with the training of a professional school, the teaching of Ernest Belcher, "who thought we had talent" and the ultimate encouragement of Ida Lupino's aunt—who got them their first important job—the Crane Twins were definitely launched on a career.

Before "Hellzapoppin," the twins had already attained success by dancing in night clubs, including the Dorchester House, London. It was at the Hotel Astor, New York, that Lee Shubert saw them and signed them for the current show.

* * *

They like being in New York for a number of reasons, chief among which is the fact that, for the first time in a number of years, they are able to have a place of their own with their mother, who has always traveled with them.

"We're just a couple of home girls," explain the Crane Twins, disarmingly.

Even doing regular routines in a show does not eliminate the need of constant work. They practice nearly every day, working not only on new numbers but on their present routines because "you can't practice too much."

And in their spare time?

Well, Beverly, the serious Crane twin, has been knitting a sweater for a year and a half, and Bettymae estimates her sister should finish it by 1942. Bettymae, admittedly the cut-up of the pair, paints in water color. Otherwise, they go dancing occasionally for variety, take in a midnight movie now and then, shop, visit their married sister in New Jersey, and often just sit around and enjoy the fact that they have a home.

The Crane Twins intend to remain in the theater even when the day finally arrives that "Hellzapoppin" goes up in gunpowder smoke. No more night clubs. In the theater, the entertainer is the raison d'etre and not just something served as a side order with the table d'hote.

The movies don't interest them, at least financially.

Of course, now, if someone offered the Crane Twins an opportunity to dance with their favorite, Fred Astaire—that might be different.

De Mirjian

Beverly and Bettymae Crane

Twins in "Hellzapoppin" at the Winter Garden in New York

Levant Tickets on Sale

Tickets are now on sale at the Symphony Hall box office for the appearance of Oscar Levant as pianist, on the evening of April 24. The concert will be under the auspices of the Metropolitan Singers of Boston, Roy Harlow, director. Other soloists are Vladimir Zorin, basso cantante, and Mariam Burroughs, violinist.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Spring FLOWER SHOW
ENTIRE MECHANICS BLDG.
NOW OPEN
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
ADMISSION $1.00 TAX EXEMPT

Opens TOMORROW NIGHT
DIRECT FROM LONDON
ALL STAR EUROPEAN ICE REVUE
March 13-16
EVES. 8:30—SAT. MAT. 2:30
Good Seats Now
$1.10-$1.65-$2.20 Tax Inc.
ADM. 55c—Sale Ea. Nite
Tickets Also at Arena
BOSTON GARDEN

Tomorrow Eve. at 9 O'Clock
OLGA AVERINO, Soprano
NIN-CULMELL, Pianist
1st in Series of Three
at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street
Series tickets $5.00 Single $2.00 (no tax)
at the door

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Unusual Features—2
CARY GRANT ROSALIND RUSSELL
"HIS GIRL FRIDAY"
Also "CONVICTED WOMAN"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
James Cagney — Pat O'Brien
"THE FIGHTING 69TH"
Tony Martin
"MUSIC IN MY HEART"
THURS.: HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER and BARRICADE

NEW YORK CITY
"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY
"GAVE ITS FIRST AUDIENCE CONVULSIONS."—Walter Winchell
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40
"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7869. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn; Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH TH., 45 St. W. of B'way. CL. 6-5969
EVGS. 8:40 Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

Commerce and Finance

Mexican Labor Abuses Hit as Cardenas Revamps Oil Industry

Business and Industry

N. Y. C. Nears Ownership Of Transit Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Acquisition of the properties of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, major rapid transit line here, by the city had been brought close to consummation today following sale of the properties for $56,000,000 under foreclosure proceedings to the J. P. Morgan bondholders' committee, which is co-operating with the city in unification proceedings.

The Morgan committee, which paid for the properties with 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, will transfer the holdings to the city on May 1.

$50,000,000 Bid Accepted

The sale was conducted by Addison S. Pratt, appointed special master by the Federal Court, on the steps of the United States Court House in Foley Square yesterday. Edwin S. Sunderland, counsel for the bondholders' committee, bid for the property at the court-fixed price of $50,000,000 and the offer was accepted. No other bids were made.

Mr. Sunderland then bid $6,000,000, the upset price fixed for the Interborough's unmortgaged properties, consisting of cash and securities, which was also accepted.

Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson, sitting in the receiverships of the I. R. T., and the Manhattan Railway Corporation properties, consisting of Manhattan's remaining elevated lines, is expected to pass on the fairness of the city's plan for acquisition of the properties and at the same time to take favorable action on confirmation of the sale.

The properties of the Manhattan Railway were acquired some time ago by a similar process for $17,005,000.

Mayor to Hear Opposition

Simultaneously, James J. Lyons, Bronx Borough president, in a letter to the Mayor, called upon him to sit in on a public hearing of the Board of Estimate on Thursday to hear what Mr. Lyons characterized as the "practically unanimous" opposition of the people of his borough to the city's proposed demolition of the Second and Ninth Avenue elevated structures.

Michael J. Quill, international president of the Transport Workers Union, representing 27,000 I. R. T. and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit company employees, declared today that any strike the union might call in protest against the city's "union busting" attitude toward transit labor following unification would be a "peaceful and model strike."

"The strike being planned by the members of the Transport Workers Union against La Guardia's high-handed, anti-union policy will be a model strike," Mr. Quill declared. "We will not tolerate violence. Be there any man, woman or child in the City of New York that from distortions in certain newspapers may be alarmed over the impending strike of transit workers, we assure them again that the members of the Transport Workers Union will do all in their power to conduct a most peaceful protest against the La Guardia union-busting edict."

The Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, representing more than 350 neighborhood civic, educational, youth, labor, and religious organizations, with a joint membership of more than 1,500,000 city residents, called on the Mayor today to recognize the right of transit employees to bargain collectively through a union of their own choosing after unification.

The appeal was contained in a letter to the Mayor signed by Charles I. Stewart, chairman and member of the Continuations Committee of the Emergency Conference, and held that the Mayor's determination to deny labor the right to strike and closed shop would result in "destruction of the union."

"We submit that the destruction of this union, if accomplished, would be a severe blow to the labor movement at this critical time in our history," the letter reads. "Labor unions not only provide a most important agency through which human beings may maintain their individual dignity and protect their personal rights, but they are also one of the most important of the several agencies now existing to maintain and extend the rights of democracy."

Oldsmobile, Chevrolet Sales Jump in February

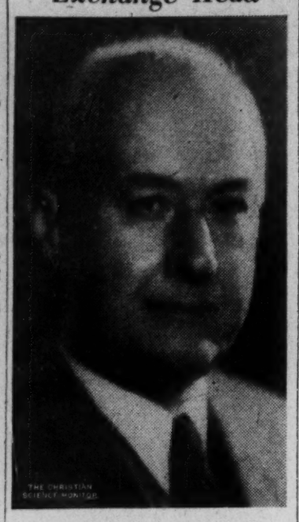
DETROIT (AP)—The Oldsmobile Division of General Motors Corp. announced retail sales during February totaled 13,541 cars compared with 8,495 in the same month of 1939. January sales were 12,370. Retail sales for the last 10 days of February were 5,753 compared with 2,855 in the same period a year ago.

The Chevrolet Motor Division of the corporation announced that retail sales during February totaled 74,932 automobiles. In February of last year sales amounted to 50,788.

B. & O. Places Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Successful bidders for $4,750,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were Harriman Ripley & Co. and associates with a bid of 103.0391 (1,030.39 per $1,000, face value, certificate). The issue was reoffered to the public immediately at prices to yield 0.35 to 2.25 per cent.

Exchange Head



B. Frank Townsend, Jr.

President-elect of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Mr. Townsend's term of office begins March 20. He is a partner in the firm of De Haven and Townsend. He succeeds Howard Butcher, Jr.

Heard in Wall Street

One particularly favorable aspect of the railroad outlook is the possible early mitigation of the continuing serious rail truck competiton. Of course the Motor Carriers' Act has been in effect since 1935, but the ICC has been so busy with various investigations into the trucking business, including the laborious one involved in applying the grandfather clause to all applicants for licenses, that it has not got round to doing much about truck rates. It is now in a better position to do something, and according to its own tell in its annual report this year it is in the mood to put a floor under rates to keep them going below "costs" —whatever those may be in the transportation business. This will mean less cut-throat truck competition for the roads and less cut-throat rail competition for the trucks. The trucks made it so hot for the roads on l.c.l. goods for so many years that it is rather amusing that the shoe seems to be on the other foot at the moment. The trucks continue to increase their share of the business, showing a 23 per cent increase in loadings in January over last January against a 1.3 per cent decline in rail l.c.l., so the rails are doing the cutting. For instance Boston & Maine has asked the ICC to let it cut all l.c.l. rates to a single level more than 50 per cent below the former first class rates. A considerable curb on this sort of thing may follow enactment of the bill, to everybody's advantage except the shipper.

* * *

Another interesting example has come up of the complications which economic planning can introduce into projects which under Old Man Laissez-Faire's easy indifference used to just grow like Topsy or the automobile industry. The paint and varnish industry has been bothered by repeated interruptions of the tung oil supply from China, and is always looking for substitutes. One of course is the growing of tung trees in this country, but despite the loss of much venture capital we as yet only grow a couple of million pounds of the oil here and need 100,000,000 pounds. Castor beans are one of the desirable substitutes, and they derive mostly from Brazil.

Now comes enterprising capital and wants American farmers to grow the castor plant here. But there seem to be two official objections. First, the castor plant is alleged to be "soil-depleting," and therefore to render farmers ineligible for AAA hand-outs. The other is that cultivation of the castor bean here might be considered an act unfriendly to Brazil and inimical to our reciprocal trade agreement with that country.

Such things seem to play directly into the hands of the chemists. They are the last suppliers of raw material not dependent on official subsidy or subject to official valve control. In the drying oil business this means more opportunity for the developers of alkyd resin, one of the many new synthetic resins now the pride of the American chemical industry.

* * *

Pessimism on free sterling deepens here with further thoughts on the meaning of London's new rules for buyers of leading British exports. Gist of the matter is that the chief raw materials we buy from the Empire can no longer be paid for in "free sterling" but must be paid in sound neutral currencies or in official sterling at $4.02½. That means a smaller demand for free sterling, and if Britain extends these restrictions there will be even less demand. The controlled pound may stick at $4.02 "for the duration," but there is no telling where free sterling may go.

That Britain may put still further obstructions in the way of using free sterling seems probable. They would discourage the unofficial flight of sterling from London. Moreover Britain's import balance is running more and more heavily against her, as the January figures dramatically showed. Imports were about £105,000,000 and "exports and re-exports" only £45,000,000, leaving an import balance of £60,000,000, against only £31,500,000 in January 1939.

H. F.

New York Life '39 Assets Up $114,800,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Assets of the New York Life Insurance Company increased by $114,800,000 during 1939 and amounted to $2,762,000,000 on December 31, 1939, Alfred L. Aiken, President, reports in his annual letter to the policyholders.

"In valuing our assets at the close of the year, we have taken a realistic view of current conditions," Mr. Aiken said. "All guaranteed and preferred stocks, and all bonds in default of either interest or principal or considered to be not amply secured, are taken in the assets at market values. Bonds deemed to be eligible for amortization are taken at their amortizd values. If all bonds had been taken at market values, the Company's assets, and likewise its surplus, would have been increased by $55,000,000."

Hold U. S. Bonds

The largest single item in the assets, United States Government bonds, direct or fully guaranteed, accounted for over one-fourth of the total admitted assets and exceeded $700,000,000. Commenting on the increase of almost $75,000,000 in this item during the year, Mr. Aiken said, "Obligations of the United States Government are still the largest source of supply of new high-grade investments."

In the assets, cash on hand or in bank amounted to $67,927,000, an increase of more than $17,000,000 over the previous year. Holdings of public utility bonds, $298,900,000, increased by about 28,000,000. Canadian bonds aggregated $81,800,000, a gain of approximately $17,000,000 over the close of 1938; and industrial and other bonds, $49,600,000, were increased by about $14,800,000. Railroad bonds, $267,000,000, were about $10,800,000 less than at the close of 1938. Policy loans totaled $329,000,000, a decrease of approximately $20,000,000. The total of first mortgages on real estate and real estate owned was about the same as at the close of 1938.

Discussing the company's liabilities, Mr. Aiken said; "By far the largest item is the sum of the insurance and annuity reserves which are calculated on the most conservative bases used by American life insurance companies."

Business Increases

Reviewing the company's operations during the year, Mr. Aiken reported increases of $9,000,000 in the amount paid to policyholders and beneficiaries, of about $5,000,000 in new life insurance paid for during the year, and of approximately $37,000,000 in total insurance in force at the close of the year.

During 1939 payments to living policyholders amounted to $139,800,000, and to beneficiaries in death benefits, $70,800,000. During the past 10 years the total amount paid to policyholders and beneficiaries exceeded $2,180,000,000.

New insurance during 1939 amounted to $427,756,600. On December 31, 1939 the company had $6,830,834,796 of insurance in force under 2,872,234 policies.

Mexico to Reorganize Oil Trade and End Labor Abuses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A profound reorganization of the entire petroleum industry which will result in the elimination of labor abuses has been dictated by the Mexican government. The reorganization is of greatest significance for it represents the first official curb upon labor's power by a government which, for the past five years, has been labor's sincerest ally and patron.

The move was impelled by economic necessity. During the two years since the expropriation the increasing intractability and lack of responsibility of the Syndicate of Oil Workers has harassed and hampered the development of the industry. Its uncompromising terms laid down to 32 representatives of the Syndicate by President Lazaro Cardenas at a meeting held in the National Palace.

The rarity of the occasion lay in the fact that the President read his terms and criticisms to labor with the same determination and force that he has previously used when criticizing capital.

Has Been Fair to Labor

Terms of the reorganization were prefaced by a firm reminder that the present administration has dealt generously and fairly with the workers. It has, said the President, "demonstrated in all its acts its frank sympathy for all workers of city and country. Its undeviating wish has been to improve the living conditions of the weakest economic class. Its policies have been inspired always with the constant and sincere desire to raise the consuming capacity of the working masses and, through this, the increase in demand for the national products."

Despite this patronage, he declared, the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers has on occasion opposed the Government petroleum management, "an action which is similar to that used by the Syndicate in its conflict with the companies. The lack of comprehension of the new conditions (inspired by Government-worker management) on the part of a small group of workers, including some leaders, has caused serious difficulties. These include petitions without limit, constant increase in costs, and burdening the industry with unproductive expenses, to the inevitable damage of all those employed in the industry."

This situation he attributed to Labor's lack of responsibility, warning sternly that: "If a worker or group of workers intends to injure the economy of the official management which administers the industry, they will essentially injure their own interests and those of other workers, as well as of all citizens of the nation. It is necessary to remember that, outside of official representation of the Councils, of general managers and three or four other executives, the remainder of the administrative posts are filled by members of the Syndicate."

To Correct Condition

The Federal Government has the responsibility to correct this condition, he held, and is under the "absolute necessity" to dictate reforms for the benefit of the oil workers and of the nation. Close analysis of the 14-point reform program reveals that it will in no way injure the legitimate oil worker in the lower brackets but that it will eliminate grafters, racketeers, and political or union appointees.

Stringent measures are taken against those opportunists who took advantage of their power in the union, after the expropriation, to seize the best jobs. Salaries of these men will be reduced "with equity and justice," and all men earning over 10 pesos daily will be deprived of rent allowances which are given to the lower salaried class. Reduction will also be made in their vacation salaries.

Severest blow against this group is the provision that only those equipped to hold administrative posts may remain. In one flagrant instance, a former company chauffeur, who was a union leader, became a high executive in the administration after the expropriation, with no qualification other than his union influence. The new reform will oust all such incompetents from their jobs.

A drastic reduction in employment will be made through the reduction of personnel to its size at the time of the expropriation. Necessity for this reform exposes one of the worst evils of the Syndicate for since the expropriation, and despite reduced production, 2,592 workers have been added to the pay rolls of the industry. In effect, this means that 2,592 union and political favorites have been given jobs at a time when the industry was severely depressed.

To Increase Output

All unnecessary posts will be abolished and temporary workers will be limited to 10 per cent of total employees. No vacancies will be filled unless absolutely necessary. Moreover, greater production will be demanded from all full time employees in order to eliminate expensive overtime pay. This too hits at one of the evils of the unions which have encouraged limited production by workers in order to collect extra pay.

Administrative efficiency will be increased by enforcement of several measures. These include the freedom to move workers to whatever fields need them, a free hand for the administration in chosing field superintendents, and consolidation of numerous sections of the Syndicate in order to stop duplication.

The new wage contract cannot exceed in its demand the grants given to labor in the 1937 contract, which was adopted before the expropriation.

This last severe stricture is based upon the fact that the industry cannot afford extravagant demands and that it is up to the oil workers to co-operate in being reasonable, both as a patriotic duty and for their own welfare. In this connection they are reminded that they have been a privileged class, enjoying wages above the national average.

Ability Given Spotlight

Most significant reform in the entire program is one which hits at the very heart of the Labor Law. This reform provides that promotion in the industry henceforth will be based upon ability and not upon seniority, or "escalafon." The most persistent complaint made by employers here has been against the "escalafon" which has prohibited their advancing able men without at the same time promoting every man who had seniority over him.

Correction of this difficulty, dictated by the federal government, sets a precedent which it is apparent all private industry will attempt to follow and a natural consequence to be expected is the reform of the Labor Law to eliminate the "escalafon." If this can be done it will mark one of the greatest advances in employer-employee relationship to be achieved here in recent years.

Implantation of this profound reform program, with the authority and force of the federal government, reveals once again the great courage of the Cardenas government when faced with abuses that need correction. It has been as forthright in attacking and exposing the derelictions of labor as it was previously in opposing privileged capital and the taking of this step to purge the powerful Syndicate of Petroleum Workers of its evils sets a new and more reasonable criterion for capital and labor co-operation in the future.

U. S. Steel Shipments Off In February; Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Company reported a decrease in February, as compared with January, in the shipments of finished steel products by its subsidiaries, but an increase in comparison with February, 1939.

Shipments last month totaled 1,009,256 net tons, a decrease of 136,336 tons from the 1,145,592 of January, but an increase of 261,829 from the 747,427 of February, 1939.

Shipments in the first two months of this year were 2,154,848 tons, an increase of 536,555 tons over the 1,618,293 of the first two months of last year.

Rock Island Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to issue $20,400,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates to refinance an equal amount of outstanding 3½ per cent certificates. The new certificates will be sold at 100.8 per cent of par.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Steel—Although the French iron and steel industry is operating at full capacity, it is reported unable to keep up with current orders. A shortage of labor due to mobilization, together with reduced transporation facilities, have created problems which have not yet been solved. It is reliably reported that production has reached the high total of 840,000 metric tons per month, or an annual rate of about 11,000,000 tons. Welfare organizations are collecting scrap iron for the Government. Depots have been established throughout France where old iron is deposited.

* * *

Shoes—Two important shoe factories in Uruguay have signed a contract with the French Government to furnish 45,000 pairs of military shoes. France reserves the right to increase the order to 100,000 pairs.

* * *

Trade Rulings—Trade between neutral or allied countries and Belgium in direct transit through France has been exempted from the French import and export restrictions.

* * *

Gloves—France's leather glove industry has benefited appreciably as a result of the elimination from world markets of Czechoslovak competition. The effect of mobilization on this industry was negligible, as female labor accounts for 75 per cent of critical than in other lines of French leather production, as glove the workers. Furthermore, the problem of raw materials is less manufacturers are interested primarily in kid and lamb skins of a type not demanded for military needs. It is believed that the export of leather gloves in 1939 surpassed by a wide margin the

* * *

Naval Stores—Owing mainly to the withdrawal of experienced trade of 1938, which totaled about $5,200,000.
workers following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the French output of naval stores, insluding turpentine and rosin, was reduced by from 15 to 20 per cent in 1939. No effort was made to collect the final dips and the scrape crop in some areas. As a result of the short crop, exports of rosin are permitted only to British and French areas and turpentine exports are prohibited.

* * *

Lace—Lace exports from France to the United States in 1939 were the highest on record since 1919. Total shipments to the American market in 1939 amounted to 1,670,514 pounds, valued at $3,851,271, compared with 946,866 pounds, valued at $1,919,850, in 1938, a volume increase of 76 per cent and a value increase of 126 per cent. While the American demand for French lace continues at a high level, local trade sources believe that there is a likelihood that the demand will ease somewhat after the first quarter.

* * *

Perfume—A recent French Government order permits the unrestricted exportation of French perfume oils, including rose geranium, lemon, angelica, anise, clove, melissa, nutmeg, and anethole. Certain oils which continue on the restricted list may be exported without licenses when they are blended into finished perfume products.

* * *

Cotton—War demands have stimulated activity in France's cotton-manufacturing industry to the highest level attained since 1927. It is reported that at the present time from 90 to 100 per cent of all French spindles are working. Progress on Government rush orders has sufficiently advanced to permit cotton mills giving greater attention to the increasing domestic and colonial demands. Owing to demobilization of specialists and the return to textile centers of workmen who had moved away in slack periods, labor conditions in the French textile industry are said to have greatly improved.

Banks Urged To Make More Small Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Woodlief Thomas, Federal Reserve Board economist, called on banks to put their unprecedented volume of idle money to work by lending more to small business, buying more long-term bonds and cutting home mortgage and some other types of interest rates.

Mr. Thomas' called attention to the $5,730,000,000 excess reserves in the banks in an article in the Board's monthly bulletin. Although his views were similar to some expressed by members of the Board in the past, the article carried a note saying that Thomas' views were "not necessarily" those of the Board.

Field for More Bank Credit

Recalling the intensive discussion last year for aid to small business—a project abandoned for lack of agreement of different Federal agencies and Congressmen—Mr. Thomas asserted, "The provision of credit facilities for small business enterprise offers another field for possible expansion of bank credit."

"Either because of the type of financing needed by these enterprises is of a nature which banks have not customarily supplied or because of past unfortunate experience with such loans, banks are hesitant to enter this field on any broad scale. It cannot be denied that this is a costly and risky business. The problem is one of finding a way to supply business with such financing as it may need and at the same time to safeguard the soundness of our banking system."

He recalled that Federal Reserve officials last year recommended creation of an industrial loan corporation which, through existing Federal Reserve machinery, would help the banks on small loans. Other proposals include setting up of independent agencies to make loans directly to small businessmen, and having the Reconstruction Finance Corporation underwrite bank loans to small business.

Mr. Thomas asserted that while it was the primary duty of banks to safeguard their depositors' money, they also had a duty to keep the Nation's savings invested, a duty which he said was easier now that Federal Deposit Insurance has reduced the risk of bank failures.

Would Buy Long-Term Bonds

Less need for ready cash to meet possible runs on banks, Mr. Thomas continued, ought to enable the banks to put more of their funds—but not too much—in long-term bonds and other long-term investments. Such investments, he explained, should be made with the intention of holding the securities indefinitely because of their intrinsic worth. They should not be sold, he said, to make a trifling profit on a temporary change in market price.

He conceded that mortgage interest rates had been reduced somewhat in recent years, but added that in view of mortgage insurance by the Federal Housing Administration and other protective measure, a "further decline in inteerst rates in this field would not be impossible and would no doubt be in the public interest, because interest charges are an important part of the cost of home-ownership. The reductions that have occurred have no doubt been a factor in increasing building activity."

Mo-P Stock Equity Asked in New Road

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. continued its efforts to induce the Interstate Commerce Commission to find Mo-P stock should have some equity in the railroad when it emerges from reorganization.

The company, in a brief filed with the ICC, contended the Government agency erred in 14 particulars in its reorganization plan, announced Jan. 17. ICC declared there was no equity for holders of Mo-P common and preferred and said stockholders thus should have no participation in the railroad when reorganized.

The debtor argued "the commission erred in finding that the total permissible capitalization of the new company should not exceed" $560,478,900. Capitalization was $671,205,664 before Mo-P went into reorganization seven years ago. The debtor contended the record "clearly shows" the ICC limit is "approximately $200,000,000 lower than is justified by the value of the assets of the estate."

Stock Exchange Trading Lowest Since June, 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of stocks listed in the New York Stock Exchange dropped to 13,465,355 shares in February, smallest since June last year which in turn was the smallest since 1921. Transactions in January amounted to 15,990,665, and in February last year 13,873,323.

Turnover in the bond market totaled $120,647,000, face value, against $144,917,000 in January and $118,993,000 a year ago. This was the lowest since August last year. To find a slower market than August, statisticians had to go back to 1918.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended March 7 increased to 280 from 270 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 286.

Takes New Job

Blank & Stoller

D. M. S. Hegarty

Formerly President of D. M. S. Hegarty & Co., has been elected a Vice-President of E. H. Rollins & Sons.

Utility Merger Plan Is Filed With the SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consolidation of the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co., Manufacturers Gas Co., Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Co., and Greenbsoro Gas Co., will result in a new company with an authorized capitalization of $37,550,000, according to an application filed with the Securities Commission.

The new firm will be known as the Manufacturers Light & Heat Company.

The new company seeks to acquire all the assets of the Gettysburg Gas Corporation, Cumberland and Alleghany Gas Company, Natural Gas Company of West Virginia and Fayette County Gas Company, in exchange for shares of its common stock and its assumption of all the liabilities of these companies. After the acquisition, these four companies will be dissolved.

The new company would increase its indebtedness to $15,000,000 and upon completion of the program would sell to the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation for cash $7,500,000 of its 4½ per cent notes, due in 1970.

Columbia Gas and Electric owns 450,482 of the 450,608 outstanding shares of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company (old company), all the outstanding shares of the Manufacturers Gas Company, Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company, Greensboro Gas Company, Gettysburg Gas Corporation, Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company, Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, and 15,986 of the 16,000 outstanding shares of Fayette County Gas Company.

Southwestern Bell's Net Earnings Rise

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, reporting net earnings for 1939 of $21,114,888, an increase of $1,281,207, said its business during the year was bettered by "moderately improving" conditions in the territory it serves.

The company's gross operating revenues or the year totaled $92,897,368, compared with $89,533,935 for 1938. Total operating expenses, however, also increased, from $57,935,889 to $59,017,583, and taxes rose nearly a million dollars from $11,889,983 to $12,721,838.

The net earnings of $21,114,888 available for interest and dividends compared with $19,833,681 the preceding year.

Southwestern Bell's territory includes Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and a portion of Illinois adjacent to St. Louis.

U. S. Note Exchange Is 97 P. C. Taken Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau estimates that 97 per cent of the holders of $738,000,000 worth of maturing 1½ per cent treasury notes have accepted new three-quarters per cent, five-year notes in exchange for old securities.

Other holders of the old notes will be paid in cash on June 15.

Borden Earnings Show Good Gain Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The Borden Co., in its annual statement, reported 1939 net income of $7,979,837, equal to $1.81 a share on the common stock.

The profits showed a gain of $1,338,633 over the previous year, in which common stock earnings amounted to $1.51 a share.

Theodore G. Montague, President, said net income represented 3.8 per cent on sales in the United States, Canada and export markets. Only $5,814,573 of the company's assets, or less than 8 per cent, are in foreign countries. Montague asserted the company would not build new plants to care for war demands except on Government request.

Climax Molybdenum Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Climax Molybdenum Co. reported for 1939 profit of $10,309,586, equal to $4.09 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $7,872,141, or $3.12 a share in 1938. The company's principal mining operations are in Colorado.

Westinghouse Profit in '39 $5.18 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Continued good domestic business in the near future, irrespective of European war trends, was seen by top executives of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. as they reported incoming orders in 1939 at $214,239,044 were the third largest in the company's history, exceeded only by 1929 and 1937.

"It is impossible to determine how much of the improved business in 1939 was due to the war abroad," said A. W. Robertson, Chairman, and G. H. Bucher, President, in the annual report. "Undoubtedly business was stimulated by that cause."

But they added:

"We believe that good business will be maintained in the coming months, whether the war abroad continues or not. This viewpoint is shared by many business leaders and economists.

"A healthy sign is the widespread basis of the recovery, as indicated by sales. Our business in every line is better.

"In 1939, taxes continued to take a sizable portion of the company's income. In 1935, taxes amounted to $1.85 a share of capital stock; in 1936 they totaled $3.35 a share; in 1937, $5.26; in 1938, $2.65, and in 1939, $3.89.

"At East Pittsburgh, engineering work was begun on the first three main water-wheel generators for Grand Coulee Dam. There generators will be the world's largest power-producing machines. Their combined weight will be 6,000,000 pounds. Their combined potential output of 324,000 kilowatts of electricity would be enough to supply all electric power needs of a city of 650,000 persons.

"Though carried on under increasingly difficult conditions, the volume of the company's foreign business showed a slight increase in 1939 over that of the preceding year.

Profits from sales outside the United States last year amounted to $1,513,571.

Westinghouse, for 1939, reported net income of $13,854,365, equal after allowing for participating provisions of the preferred stock, to $5.18 a share on the common. This compared with $9,052,773 or $3.38 a common share in 1938.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to $118,546,088 and current liabilities to $16,294,466, compared with $110,287,348 and $11,606,763, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1938. Cash, including $265,689 time deposits, increased to $39,811,263 from cash of $35,660,663, including $350,689 time deposits, at the close of the previous year. Inventories totaled $51,087,368, against $49,360,766.

The company has no bank loans or bonded indebtedness.

Rise of 1.3 P. C. In Food Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The retail cost of food increased 1.3 per cent between Jan. 16 and Feb. 13, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. This rise was due to advances for eggs, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and dairy products, reversing the usual seasonal movement for these items. In addition, costs of flour and white bread continued to advance.

Food costs increased in 48 of the 51 cities surveyed by the Bureau and decreased in three. Higher prices were reported for 26 of the 61 food items on which prices are secured, lower prices for 20, and 15 showed no change.

The all foods index, which was 78.1 per cent of the 1923-25 average, was 1.7 per cent higher than a year ago when the index was 76.8 .

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 163

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15, 1940 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 21, 1940.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

The TORRINGTON COMPANY

DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 20, 1940.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.
March 8, 1940.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	587,680
1940 volume to date	35,172,711
1939 volume to date	47,458,667

Stocks Uneven After Decline In Aircrafts

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Aircrafts broke away from a rising stock market and went into a nosedive today on reports of a truce between Finland and Soviet Russia.

Net declines in the aviations were not large, but they came suddenly toward the close after a session of steady fractional advances. Other shares wavered under the impact, losing much of their gains. Transfers were about 800,000 shares.

Ending the day behind minus signs were Douglas, United Aircraft, Bendix, Martin, Sears Roebuck, Dow Chemical, American Telephone, Celanese and du Pont. Earlier in the day the three last named had set new highs for the year.

Holding to an advanced position were such farm implement stocks as Caterpillar and Harvester. Others showing resistance included Chrysler, Westinghouse and International Paper preferred.

The bond market displayed steadily rising tendencies today.

Widening demand for many types of European dollar bonds, based on persistent reports that a Finnish-Russo peace was in the offing, as well as increased buying in domestic rails and local tractions, gave the list an all-around improved appearance at the start of the final hour.

Demand for foreign loans appeared based directly on the flood of reports from Europe's capitals that chances were at least 50-50 for peaceful settlement of the Russo-Finnish fight.

Most sought after were Norway 4½s and 4s. Denmark 6s, however, slipped down a trifle in slow trade.

Third Avenue Railway bonds were particularly attractive to buyers in the corporate list as the market watched progress of plans aimed at unification of the city's traction systems. Third Avenue adjusted 5s of '60 gained around a point and the 4s of '60 nearly 2.

International Telephone loans, often responsive to foreign news, mirrored latest peace hopes with a gain of around 5 points.

General Motors 1939 Net Is $4.04 Share; $2.17 in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual report of General Motors Corp. dealing with last year's activities is now in preparation and will be distributed to stockholders in the near future, declared Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., in a recent letter.

"In the meantime," continued Mr. Sloan, "it can be announced that the earnings for 1939, as certified to by the corporation's independent accountants, were $183,290,221. After deducting dividends on the preferred stock, these earnings were equivalent to $4.04 per share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the year and compare with earnings of $2.17 per share for the year 1938.

"There was reflected in the 1939 results a very satisfactory fourth quarter; in fact, it was the best fourth quarter that the Corporation ever enjoyed, from the standpoints both of volume of business and the profits accruing therefrom. The fourth quarter results are not necessarily indicative of the year as a whole because of the fact that they were importantly influenced by the large initial demand of consumers for new models and by the building up of dealers' normal stocks. However, the trend of consumer buying continues at substantially higher levels than a year ago. Dealers' sales to consumers in the United States from Jan. 1 through Feb. 10, 1940, reflect an increase of 40 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

"The overseas picture has been entirely changed since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe last September. During the last four months of 1939 the export business, as measured by General Motors operations, was substantially 30 per cent below the expectancy and it is reasonable to suppose that due to the imposition of a war economy on so many important markets of the world, our overseas business will be further curtailed, not only in the areas directly involved in the hostilities, but in other parts of the world as well."

Slight Increase In Living Costs

NEW YORK (AP)—A rise of one-half of 1 per cent in the cost of living in the United States last month as compared with January is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization sponsored by private industries.

Mainly responsible for the rise, according to the board, was an increase in the cost of food to approximately the level of last October following four months of declining costs. The February costs were 1.8 per cent higher than in February, 1939, and 30.6 per cent higher than in March, 1933, but 23.6 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

Rents were unchanged from December and January, but were 3-5 of 1 per cent higher than in February, 1939. Clothing prices rose 3-10 of 1 per cent over January and were 1.1 per cent higher than February, 1939. The increase was caused by men's clothing, prices of women's clothes being unchanged from January and 3-10 of 1 per cent cheaper than in ...nuary, 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¾	67¼	67¼	M'r 9
48⅝	45	Acme Steel 7)	1	48	48	48	
9	7¼	Adams Ex (½g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
24¼	21	Adam-Millis (1)	4	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅜
19½	17¾	Addressog (1.40)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
50⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	19	49¾	49	49⅛	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 11
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	5	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	M'r 9
12⅝	9½	Alleg pf xw	6	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	12⅝	12	12	
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	11	11	11	+ ½
16⅛	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	10	16	15	15⅝	+1⅛
23⅛	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	27	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	177⅜	177	177⅜	+ ⅜
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 2
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	8	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	3	67¾	67¾	67¾	
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	37¾	37½	37⅝	+ ¼
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 9
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
21	19½	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
54½	41¾	Am Airlines	35	55⅛	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
11½	10⅛	Am Bank Note	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 11
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	14	7⅞	⅛	7½	— ⅜
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	M'r 11
116½	112	Am Can (4)	9	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172½	172½	172½	M'r 11
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	
51¾	42	Am Car pf	6	44	43½	43½	
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	6	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 11
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	138	138	138	M'r 9
9⅝	6	AmColtype (¼e)	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	6¾	Am Com Alco	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb29
2⅜	1⅛	Am & For Pow	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F36pf(.30k)	4	19	18½	18½	— ½
28¼	21⅝	Am&F37pf(.35k)	2	23⅛	23	23	— ½
7¼	4⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35⅜	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	3	31¼	31	31	— ¼
6⅛	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	9	59½	59	59½	+ ½
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
41¾	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	51¼	51⅛	51¼	M'r 8
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	8	21⅜	21	21	
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pt	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Am M & Metal	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 11
24⅝	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	8	24	24	24	
120	118	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
3¼	3⅛	Am Power & Lt	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	4	53¼	53	53	
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	3	44¾	44½	44½	
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	26	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	12	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	4	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12½	12½	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	8	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
146⅛	14	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	M'r 11
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	10	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	4	13	13	13	
17¾	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	M'r 11
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'r 11
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	— ½
16¼	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	8	17	16⅜	17	+1⅛
174⅞	167¾	Am T & T (9)	28	175¼	174¾	174¾	— ⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	88½	88⅜	88½	+ ¼
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	89¾	89½	89½	— ½
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	M'r 9
5⅜	5	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Am Wa.er Wks	15	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	M'r 7
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	42⅝	42	42	— ¼
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
43½	33	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	39	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¾
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
2⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	M'r 11
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	25	6	5⅞	6	
5⅞	4⅝	Armour Ill pf	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	4	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
10⅞	10	Arnold C (3⅜e)	1	10	10	10	
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9	9	
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	12	8	7¾	7¾	
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	M'r 11
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	72	72	72	M'r 6
44	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	M'r 2
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	18	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	54	54	54	+ ½
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	14	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 11
16¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	7	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'r 8
9⅛	8⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	21	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	— ½
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	72	72	72	M'r 11
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 7
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	16	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	42	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
		B					
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	12	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 11
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	4	15¼	15	15	— ¼
1⅜	⅞	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 11
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	15	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'r 6
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	M'r 9
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
34⅝	26⅜	Bendix Av(½e)	92	34¼	32¾	33⅛	— ⅝
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 8
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38	37¾	38	
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	33	76½	76⅜	77⅛	+ ⅞
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119	119	119	
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	29	29	29	M'r 8
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	M'r 9
11⅜	8¾	Blaw-Knox	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 7
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	12	23⅝	23	23	— ½
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (½e)	10	27¾	27	27	— ¾
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
23⅝	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	7	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ¼
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	19	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 11
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 8
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 11
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	12	22⅜	21¾	22	
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	M'r 5
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52½	52	52	— ½
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	20	18¾	18½	18⅝	M'r 11
22⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	58	22½	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	93½	93½	93½	M'r 11
60¼	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	9	60¼	59¾	59¾	— ⅜
25½	20⅞	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	2	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
23⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	12	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
6¼	5¼	Budd Mfg	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	13	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (½e)	4	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32⅜	32¾	32¾	M'r 11
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	69	20⅝	19⅞	20	
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
4⅜	3¼	Bush Terminal	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	8	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ½
4¼	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
15½	13½	Byron Jack (1)	4	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅜	CallahanZ-Lead	3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	8	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	32	21¼	20⅝	21	— ¼
6⅝	4⅜	Canad Pacific	56	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39	39	39	M'r 11
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 7
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	7	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (J) Co	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
56½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	51⅜	51	51½	+1½
31⅝	26⅜	Celanese (½g)	83	31⅞	31	31⅜	
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	7	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4¼	4½	M'r 6
9	6¾	Cent Viol St(¼g)	8	8	7½	7½	—1
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	3	6	6	6	M'r 7
41½	3.	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	37⅞	37¾	37¾	
2⅜	1⅝	Cert-teed Prod	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (1¼e)	6	20	19¾	20	M'r 8
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	
26½	15	Checker Cab	5	26	25	25	—1¼
42⅛	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	12	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	M'r 9
43¾	41¼	Ches Corp	8	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
21½	17⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 11
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 2
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 9
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	21	¼	⅛	¼	
14⅜	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	9	13	12¼	12¼	—1
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	4	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 2
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 1
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	½	½	
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	
10⅛	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	5	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	103	88⅜	85¾	86⅝	+1⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	14	14	14	
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 9
36⅞	28	Clark Equip(1a)	25	38⅜	37	37½	+ ⅝
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	8	42⅜	41⅞	41¼	— ¼
39¾	35½	Climax M (1.20)	18	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	13	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ¾
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ½
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	59	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
106½	103¼	Colgate-P pf (6)	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	M'r 5
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
19¾	17⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ½
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	30	26⅝	25¾	25⅞	
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	11	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅝	Col Gas & El	25	6⅞	5¾	6⅞	
92½	36	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87	87	87	M'r 7
⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	14	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pt (2¾)	2	21	21	21	M'r 11
95½	57⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	56½	56½	56½	+1½
48	45⅞	Coml Credit (4)	5	46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ¼
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 8
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	55	54½	54¾	+ ¼
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	M'r 8
15⅜	13	Coml Solvents	94	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ¼
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	75	1⅛	1	1⅛	
73¼	62½	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
32⅜	30⅞	Cons Edis (1.80)	53	32⅛	32	32	
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum-(¼e)	8	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	12	28	27	27⅛	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	28	13¼	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	76	9¼	9	9	
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	34	31¼	30⅞	31	
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	3	1	1	1	
10	8½	Cons F pf (¼e)	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	M'r 11
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¼	4¼	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	21	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	M'r 11
4⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	8	4¼	4	4	
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	5	18½	18	18	M'r 2
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	103	103	M'r 4
17⅛	14⅞	Container (¼e)	9	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
15⅜	12⅝	Cont Bak A	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	1	Cont Bak B	21	1	1	1	
9⅞	9½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	95	95	95	
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	16	46¾	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅜
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113½	113½	113½	+1⅜
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	92	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	13	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
29⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	29	29	29	— ⅞
17	16¾	Cop'weld (.20e)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
53½	53½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	
65½	61⅜	Corn Prods (3)	5	62¾	62¼	62¼	
177	172	Corn Prod

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sterling Declines In 'Free Market' As Control Tightens

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—British efforts to obtain more dollars for the Allied war chest by tightening foreign exchange control brought another wide decline today in the "free" sterling rate as the market sought to adjust itself to the new rules.

The unofficial quotation for the British currency, determined by local supply and demand, dropped about 5 cents to around $3.81, the lowest since the decline in foreign exchanges early in the war last autumn.

Part of the day's loss was recovered.

The British control buys sterling at $4.02½ and sells at $4.03½.

To aid war needs for exchange, England last week issued orders British Empire exports of rubber, tin, jute, wool and other key products must be paid for at the official exchange rate or in certain foreign currencies, including the dollar.

Mainly affected were huge American purchases of rubber and tin. Exchange men pointed out importers would have to pay for these at the official exchange rate, rather than the lower open-market quotation.

The "free" rate had ranged around $3.93 to $3.96 before the regulations were announced.

Exchange dealers said the free market would shrink since the change would shift a substantial part of the business to the official control. The saving on the unofficial rate, they noted, prompted importers to buy sterling in the open market for settlement of trade accounts.

The regulations were scheduled to become effective March 25, with understanding in exchange circles British authorities probably would be lenient in granting periods of grace where conditions justified. Pressure on the free rate started immediately, however, as holders sought to liquidate in anticipation of a thinner market.

The French franc sagged in sympathy with the pound. At one time it was quoted at 2.16¼ cents, off .02⅞ of a cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 12

Sterling:	Demand	Cables	Europe Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	$3.83	$3.83	$3.87½	$3.87½	$4.2397
France—franc			.0211½	.0219⅝	†
Belgium—belga			.1700	.1898	.1695
Denmark—krone			.1933	.1933	.4537
Finland—finn'k			††	††	.0428
Germany—mark			††	††	.4020
Greece—drachma			.0075	.0075	.0220
Holland—guilder			.5310	.5310	$
Hungary—pengo			.1765x	.1765x	.2981
Italy—lira			.0505	.0505	.0526
Norway—krone			.2373	.2371	.4537
Port'gal—escudo			.0366x	.0366x	.0748
Rumania—leu			.0063x	.0063x	.0101
Sweden—krona			.2383	.2383	.4537
Switz'l'd—franc			.2243	.2243	$
Yugoslavia—dinar			.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America					
Argentina—peso†			.2350	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis†			.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†			.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†			.1800	.1740	.4160
Uruguay—peso†			.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East					
Japan—yen			.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee			.3030	.3027	.6180
Java—florin			.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol			.2437	.2437	*
Shanghai—dol			.0637	.0582	*
Straits Settlmnts—dol			.4850	.4562	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso			.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada					
Canada—dollar			.8300	.8450	1.6931
Mexico					
Mexico—peso			.1675x	.1675x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed partly at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ‡‡Partly changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Oliver Farm Equipment Company, for the year 1939, reported consolidated net profit of $430,267 after charges, equal to $1.26 a common share, compared with $60,750 or 18 cents a common share in 1938. C. R. Messinger, chairman, said the company's sales in the first two 1940 months showed "some improvement over the corresponding period of 1939." Plants are at South Bend, Ind., Battle Creek, Mich., Charles City, Iowa, and Springfield, Ohio.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s 43-46 June	101.8	101.8	101.8
1	3¼s 41	104.27	104.27	104.27
10	3⅜s 47-43	109.24	109.21	109.21
7	3¼s 43-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
1	3¼s 46-44	110.11	110.11	110.11
1	4s 54-44	114.25	114.25	114.25
6	2½s 45	109.2	109.2	109.2
1	3s 48-46	111	111	111
7	4¼s 52-47	120.15	120.15	120.15
1	3s 50-48	104.3	104.3	104.3
2	2½s 53-49	106.8	106.8	106.8
1	2½s 52-50	106.11	106.11	106.11
1	3s 55-51	110.28	110.28	110.28
1	2½s 53-51	104.1	104.1	104.1
7	2½s 60-55	106.15	106.12	106.15
5	2½s 56-56	107.11	107.11	107.11
3	2½s 65-60	106.31	106.29	106.31

Home Owners Loan

3	3s 52-44	107.28	107.28	107.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Adams Ep 4½s 48 st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅛
6	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	85½	85½	85½
22	Alleghany cv 5s 49	70¼	70	70¼
99	Alleghany 5s 50 st	46¾	45	46½
7	Allied Stra 4½s 51	97	96⅞	97
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜
10	AmIGChem 5¼s 49	104¾	104	104½
2	Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
15	Am T&T 5½s 43	108-3-32	108⅛	108¼
8	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108⅜	108⅝
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108⅞	109
1	Am T Pdr cv 50	106	106	106
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107	107	107
13	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
5	Arm Del 4s'57	101	101	101
1	Arm Del 4s'55	101½	101½	101½
13	AT&SF 4s'95	104¾	104½	104⅝
12	AT&SF 4½s'48	103½	103½	103½
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	94	94	94
2	A C Line 4½s'64	55½	55½	55½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	39	39	39
5	Atl Refin 3s'53	105½	105½	105½
1	Bald Loco 5s'40 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
19	B&O '95 A st	27	26¾	26¾
13	B&O '95 C st	30	29¾	30
16	B&O 2000 D st	26¾	26½	26⅝
24	B&O '96 F st	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
25	B&O cv 4½s'60	13	14½	14⅝
1	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14½	14½	14½
6	B&O 1st 4s'48	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
4	B&O PLE&WV 4s'41	56½	56½	56½
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	59	59	59
10	Bang & A 1st 4s'41 st	59½	59½	59½
2	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1	Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	133¾	133⅛	133⅛
8	Beth St 4½s'60	106 5-32	106 5-32	106 5-32
1	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Beth Stl 3½s'52	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
50	Beth Stl 3¼s'59	101½	101⅜	101½
14	Boston&Me 5s'67	46⅜	48⅜	46⅜
5	Bost&Me 4¾s'61	46½	46½	46½
1	Boston&Me 5s'55	47¼	47	47¼
4	Bkly Edis 3½s'66	109⅝	109⅝	109¾
98	Bkly Man Tr 4½'66 ct	89	88⅞	88⅞
12	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	97½	97½	97½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'37 B	106	106	106
1	Bkly U&P 4¼s'57 ct	38	37½	38
1	Bur C R&No 5s '84	5½	5½	5½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
1	Bush Term 4s '52	69	69	69
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
1	Can Nat 4s '57 July	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	98½	98½	98½
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	96⅜	96	96
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57reg	96¼	96¼	96¼
7	Can Nor 6½s'46	110½	110	110¼
2	Can Pac 5s '54	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	76	76	76
6	Can Pac 4s perp	67	66⅝	66¾
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	21½	21½	21½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20	Cen New Eng 4s '61	46½	46	46½
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	49¾	49¾	49¾
10	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	68	68
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Cerro de Pas 5½s '48	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
2	C&O 4½s '92	122½	122½	122½
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	98½	98½	98½
23	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98⅛	98⅝	98⅝
2	C&O rfg 3½s '97F	105½	105½	106
4	Chi & Alton 3s '49			
6	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87½	87	87¼
2	CB&Q 4½s '77			
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
12	CB&Q 4s 'III '49			
14	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16½	17
56	Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¾	27½	27¾
27	Chi I & L 6s '66	9¾	9	9¾
2	Chi I & L 6s '47	19	19	19
1	Chi I & L 5s '47	19	18	19
31	Chi I & L 5s '66	10	9	10
1	Chi I&L 4s '47	18½	18½	18½
22	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
27	CM&SP 4½s 89C	26¾	26¾	26⅞
10	CM&SP 4½s '89E	26¾	26¾	26¾
11	CM&SP gen 4s '89	25¾	25¾	25¾
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10½	10½
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18	18	18
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	27½	27½	27½
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10	10	10
1	Chi Ry 5s 27	45¼	45½	45¼
46	CRI & P 4½s 52A	7½	7½	7½
15	CRI&P rfg 4s 52A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
13	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	17½	17½	17½
53	CRI&P 4s 88	18	17	18
8	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	17	16	17
154	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¼	6¾	7¼
2	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6	Ch Un Sta 2¾s 51	106	106	106
15	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¾	93½	93¾
3	Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108½	108¼	108¼
1	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	CCC&StL 4s '77	50¾	50¾	50⅝
2	CCCStL Spfld 4s 40	100	100	100
6	Clev Un Term 5½s'72	87½	87½	87½
17	Clev Un Term 5s 73	76½	76⅜	76½
5	Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	71½	71½	71½
1	Col & So 4½s 80	29¼	29¼	29¼
8	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104	104¾	104¾
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Conwith Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
48	Cnwith Ed cv 3½s 58	127½	127	127½
9	Cou Edis 3¼s 66	106⅝	106½	106½
3	Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
3	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Con Rys 4s 54	16	16	16
3	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	56½	56	56½
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	109	109	109
2	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	106½	107
23	Container 5s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	108	108	108
5	Crane Co 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
5	Crown Cork 4½s 48	104	104	104
10	Crucible Sti 4½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30	30	30
47	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	57¾	58½
5	D&R G 4s 36	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	D&R G West 5s 55	27½	27½	27½

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	D&R G W 5s 35 Asd	2½	2½	2½
76	D&R G West 5s 78	6½	6½	6½
2	Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	40½	40½	40½
1	Det Ed 4½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Det T Tun 4½s 61	98¼	98	98¼
1	D Missabe&I 5½s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Duluth S S&A 5s 37	13	13	13
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	110	110	110
1	Elg J&E 5s 41	105¼	105⅛	105¼
38	Erie rfg 5s 67	15½	15	15½
26	Erie rfg 5s 75	15½	15	15¼
15	Erie 1st 4s 96	53½	54	54½
10	Erie 1st 4s 96	54	54	54
31	Erie gen lien 4s 96	24	22½	23⅜
7	Erie cv 4s 53 A	20¼	19⅞	20¼
12	Erie & Jer 6s 55	56½	56	56½
1	Erie Gens 6s 57	58	58	58
12	Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	104	104	104
1	Fed L&T 5s 42	103	103	103
16	Fire T&R 3½s 48	106¼	106	106¼
1	Gen Cable 5½s 47	103	103	103
5	G Mot Accept 3¼s 51	104½	104½	104½
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69	69	69
1	Ga C&N 6s 34	22½	22½	22½
21	Goodrich 4¼s '56	105	104⅞	105
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96½	96½	96½
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	90½	90½	90½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82	82	82
13	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101	100⅞	101
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90	90	90
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72¾	72¼	72¼
3	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
14	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98	97½	98
14	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34¾	34	34¾
25	Hud & Man rfg 5s '51	47¾	47	47¾
6	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	15½	15½
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞
6	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	49½	49½	49½
5	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¾	43¾	43¾
4	Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	56	56	56
3	IC&CBL&NO 5s '63A	48½	48½	48½
2	IC&CBL&NO 4½s '63	44	44	44
6	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	103	103	103
8	Interb R Tr 7s '32	74	73¾	74
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	73	73	73
71	Interb R Tr 6s '32	36	35	36
1	Interb RHr rfg 5s '66ct	76½	76½	76½
8	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	76½	76½	76½
1	Interstate Pwr cv 4s '47	85½	85½	85½
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13½	13½	13½
2	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	11½	11½	11½
3	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	11½	11½	11½
4	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68¼	68	68¼
3	Int Pap 5s '55	45	45	45
11	Int T&T 4½s'52	42	41⅝	41⅝
16	Int T&T 5s '55	45½	45¼	45½
4	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94	93¾	94
1	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	35¾	35¾	35¾
1	K C Sou 5s '50	67¼	67⅛	67⅛
10	K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
5	Lac Gas 5s '39	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	L&Nash 3½s '52	82	82	82
3	Leh C&N 4½s'54A	57	56⅞	57
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	43	43	43
2	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16	16	16
4	Leh Val 4s 2003 Asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
2	Liggett & M 7s '44	125¾	125¾	125¾
9	Liggett & M 5s '51	129¾	129½	129½
5	Loews 3½s '46	104½	104½	104½
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	90½	90	90½
10	Louisville Gas 5s '61	128½	128¼	128½
10	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	84½	84⅝
5	Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s '45	111½	111½	111½
3	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	98	97¾	98
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86	86	86
21	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90	89¾	90
1	Maine Cen 4½s'60	53	53	53
2	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	81¾	81¾	81¾
17	Manht Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	44⅝	44¼	44¼
2	McCrory Strs 5s'51	106¾	106½	106¾
1	Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104½	104¼	104½
1	Met Ed 4½s'68	111¼	111¼	111¼
15	Mich Con Gas 4s'63	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
2	Midland RRNJ 5s'40	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
5	M-K-T L cn 5s'34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	M-K-T Mid 1st 5s'38	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6¾	6¾	6¾
36	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	13¾	12⅞	12⅞
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	M-K-T 4½s'78	12½	12	12½
1	M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	12½	12½	12½
14	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	19¾	19½	19½
5	Mo Pac 5s'65 A ct	19½	19½	19½
76	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	19¾	19½	19¾
13	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	19¾	19½	19¾
68	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	19¾	19½	19¾
4	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	3½	3	3⅛
3	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	24¾	24¾	24¾
18	Mob & Oh 5s'38	40¼	40	40¼
2	Mob & O 4½s'77	33½	33½	33½
1	MonWPaPubSv 4½'60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
8	MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'45	111	110⅞	111
3	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99¾	99½	99⅝
22	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	34½	33¾	34½
10	MorEssex 3½s 2000	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Mount StT&T 3¼'68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Nassau El 4s'51	86	86	86
25	Nassau El 4s'51 ct	53⅞	53¾	53¾
4	Nat Dairy Pr4½s'51 ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Natl Supply 3¾s'54	102½	102½	102½
2	Natl Steel 3s '65	102¾	102½	102¾
1	N Eng RR 5s '45	37½	37½	37½
4	N Eng RR 4s '45	37	37	37
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105½	105½	105½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38½	38½	38½
2	No Tex&M 5s '54B	36	35¾	36
1	NY&Greenwd Lks'46	12½	12½	12½
1	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	109	109	109
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	59	59⅜
18	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¼	53	53
2	NYC cn 4s '98	59	58⅞	59
1	NYC 3½s '46	76½	76½	76½
3	NYC cv 3¼s '52	58½	58	58½
2	NYC & HR 4s '42	92	92	92
5	NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
5	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	81⅞	81½	81⅞
1	NY Ch Cv 4s '51	52¼	52¼	52¼
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
3	NY G El H&P 4s '49	117	117	117
2	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
6	NYNH&H 4½s 56 '40	31½	30½	31½
6	NYNH&H 4½s '67	19	18⅞	18⅞
8	NYNH&H 4s '56	16¾	16½	16½
12	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¾	7¾	7¾
37	NY Steam 2½s '63	93½	93	93¼
7	NY Susq rfg 5s '37	93	92¾	93
6	NY Tel 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	NY Trap R 6s 46 st	90	90	90
5	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
18	Norf Sou 5s 61A	15½	15½	15½
6	Norf & W 4s 96	123	123¼	123¼
1	Nor Am Co 4s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106½	106½	106½
22	Nor Pac 6s 2047	56¼	56	56¾
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¾	48¾	48¾
18	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
7	Ogden & L Cha 4s 48	7½	7½	7½
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	106	105¾	105¾
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s 48	104	104	104
4	Or-Wash R R&N 4s61	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	75	74½	75
1	Pac G&E 2¾s 64	109½	109½	109½
8	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	112¾	112	112
6	Pac G&E 4s 64	112½	112⅜	112½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	75	75	75
4	Parmelee T 6s 44	44½	44½	44½
11	Pen Co 4s 63	105¼	104¾	104¾
2	Pen P&L 4½s 74	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	Pen P&L 3½s 69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Pen RR gen 5s 68	107	106⅞	107
13	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101	101¼
6	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	87½	88
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¼	96⅛	96¼
9	Pen RR 3¾s 70	90½	90	90
19	Pen RR 3¼s 52	85⅝	84½	85
16	Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	67⅞	67½	67⅞
2	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	111	111	111
1	Phila Co 6s 67	105¾	105¾	106⅛
10	Phil Elec 3⅛s 67	111⅛	111½	111¼
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	3⅝	3½	3½
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	12	12	12
4	Phillips Pet 3s 48	110	110	110
5	PCC & St L 4¼s 77	98⅛	98	97¾
1	Pitt&WVa 4½ 60C	44½	44½	44½
4	Portl Cen E 4½s 60	72	71¾	72
15	Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	72½	71	72½
15	Por Ri At 6s 42 unst	72	71	72
31	Postal Tel 5s 53	23	22½	23
6	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	102¾	102½	102½
4	Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7	Readg 4½s 97 B	70	70	70
6	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	56½	56½	56½
1	Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	101	101	101
4	Republic Steel 4½s 61	95	94⅞	95
4	Republic Steel 4½s 56	96	96	96
2	Richfield Oil 4s 52	108½	106½	106½
1	Rio Gr West 1st4s30	30½	30¼	30¼
2	Roch G E 3¼s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
20	RI Ark & L4½s34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	63⅜	62¾	63⅜
6	St L Pub Svc 5s 59	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	45	45	45
22	St L S F 5s '50 B	14¾	14¾	14⅞
58	St L S F 4½s '78	13¾	13½	
7	StLSF4½s '78ct st			
58	St L S F 5s '50 A	13½	13⅜	13½
14	St L S F 4s '50A ct			
3	StP&KC ShL4½s '41	6½		
3	ST&A Pass 4s '43	60¼	60	60¼
25	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¾	7¼	7¾
6	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¼	6⅛	6¼
22	Sea A L 4s '50 st	12½	12	12
13	Sea A L 4s '50 unst	12	12	12
3	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5	5	5
11	Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	2½	2¾	2½
1	Shell Un 2½s '54	95½	95½	95½
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	101	101	101
1	Sobony-Vac 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106	106	106
21	Sou Pac 4½s '68	46¼	46	46
16	Sou Pac 4½s '81	45¾	45¾	45¾
22	So Pac 4½s '69	45¾	45⅝	45¾
9	So Pac rfg 4s '55	60¼	60	60¼
1	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49	49	49
25	South Ry 6½s '56	80¾	80¾	80¾
4	South Ry gen 5s '56	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
2	South Ry cn 5s '56	57½	57½	57½
24	South Ry gen 4s '56	57½	57½	57⅝
1	So Ry 4s St L '51	67	67	67
3	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
16	Spokane Int 5s '55	23⅞	23½	23⅞
5	Stand Oil N J 3s '61

Labor Hearings in Los Angeles Disclose Secrets of 'Battle'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Investigations by the United States Civil Liberties Committee and the National Labor Relations Board here have provided the clearest picture yet available of Los Angeles as the Nation's last major open-shop stronghold—a community whose labor differences have been exceptionally free from violence.

Recent hearings of the Committee under Senators Robert LaFollette and Elbert Thomas put on public record much of the evidence and many exhibits obtained by the NLRB for the latter's current trial, which has called to witness, in a single case, all major anti-union and open-shop organizations of a community.

Cover Similar Ground

Because of lack of funds and time, the LaFollette Committee limited its testimony and evidence practically to the scop of the NLRB's investigation, serving to amplify the latter's impact on the community. The Committee's report, scheduled to be published in Washington by May, is expected to include other evidence—also being used by the NLBR—regarded as equal in import to that already on record.

Points put into the record ranged from hints of union racketeering to alleged employer conspiracies against such civil liberties as the right to bargain collectively.

The NLRB case concerns the tent and awning industry, the union claiming illegal action to defeat the Act, on the part of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, Southern Californians, Inc., The Neutral Thousands, and Women of the Pacific—the latter three groups being charged as tools of the first two groups to specialize in keeping Los Angeles open-shop.

This case, which has brought many well-known figures to the witness stand, and which has incorporated private documents of importance, is expected to consume several more weeks before a ruling is handed down by the Board in Washington.

The La Follette hearings, in so far as they concerned the open shop here, sifted testimony that these five organizations had sought to nullify operation of the Labor Act, and that by depriving workers of the right to bargain collectively, they had thereby operated in conflict with the anti-conspiracy law.

Here are some of the typical situations that gave rise to contentions, as recorded in the investigations:

1. Dairy employers and officials of a C. I. O. dairy-workers union and of an A. F. of L. teamsters' union admitted that secret working agreements were signed to prevent violence and to insure uninterrupted business.

2. Restaurant operators admitted turning over private funds to pay expenses of uniformed city police to protect restaurants during labor disputes.

3. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, through staff reports and speeches, sponsors the open shop as the only "American" labor policy for this community. Since the Chamber is partially supported by an appropriation from the County, many citizens who favor unionization or a closed shop find themselves as taxpayers perhaps unwittingly defeating their own ends.

Agreements and Organizations

4. The Chamber maintains with the M. & M. that unions as Los Angeles knows them are unnecessary for employee welfare, and undesirable, inasmuch as they allegedly harbor subversive and "un-American" elements. To streamline their open-shop campaign, the Chamber and M. & M. set up Southern Californians, Inc.; Chamber letterheads were used, and its President, Attorney Byron Hanna, became president of the group.

5. One of the efforts to keep Los Angeles on an open-shop basis took the form of a trade agreement among major installers of showcases and commercial fixtures. It was drawn up by the M. & M.; those who signed it agreed to pay a heavy "indemnity" if they signed a union agreement during the two years of the trade agreement.

6. Under the guise of back-to-work movements in time of labor disputes, the Chamber and M. & M. formed "T. N. T." and the Women of the Pacific as women's organizations to keep the open shop by attacking union methods.

Two Opposite Conclusions

Union observers have assessed the impact of these Federal investigations on Los Angeles as one which has furthered the cause of unionization.

Anti-union observers assess the impact as one which has revealed enough instances of union racketeering to warrant continuation of the drive to keep Los Angeles open shop.

St. Louis Collection of Relics Depicts Progress of Mankind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The march of mankind down the ages is objectified in more than 2,500 rare relics and art pieces being exhibited in connection with a "Nine Decades of Progress" celebration at Vandervoort's. The collecting is to extend throughout March.

The long list of objects, representing many ages and many lands, is a selection from the William Randolph Hearst collection of antiques, and will be shown for the first time in St. Louis through the co-operation of the International Studio Art Corporation.

Few collectors, say the exhibit's sponsors, have succeeded in gathering as broad and comprehensive a picture of man, his life and his times, from the early days of Egypt to the early twentieth century.

Obviously purchased on a worldwide front and with a lavish hand, to please the collector rather than to fulfill some plan of classification or study, the numerous objects include silver, china, glassware, pottery, paintings, tapestries, furniture, armor, firearms, ship models, manuscripts, books, rugs, autographs, and miscellaneous art objects.

Some of the outstanding items in the list are:

A set of 12 French enamel plaques of the sixteenth century presenting scenes from the New Testament of the Bible.

Four Flemish tapestries woven near Brussels in the fifteenth century, and depicting ancient stories.

Ship models including one of a famous clipper used on the New York-California run in days of the gold rush.

An eighteenth century carved mahogany four-post canopy bedstead made in England by Thomas Chippendale.

Books bearing George Washington's autograph and book plate.

The exhibit is housed in a specially constructed gallery on the fourth floor at Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney's.

Noted Silhouettes Shown at Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—After 100 years of comparative obscurity, silhouettes, the paper dolls of art, have come into their own again at the Valentine Museum here. On exhibit there through April 1, is a delightful collection of these sketches from the Hubard Gallery.

The silhouettes, done by such famous profile cutters as William James Hubard, of Warwick, England, and his contemporaries of the 19th century, arrived in this country just before war was declared last summer. They include 656 separate silhouettes from the record books kept by the gallery manager.

Mr. Hubard's career as a silhouette cutter and a portrait painter is of particular interest to Richmonders. In 1850, after brilliant success in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he came here to make his home for several years and almost immediately became the town's favorite portrait painter. Many ancestors on the drawing-room walls of Richmond homes today are the work of this artist.

In 1853, Mr. Hubard secured permission from the Legislature of Virginia for the exclusive right of making copies of the Houdon statue of Washington for a period of seven years. He built a foundry near his home, and after making a plaster copy (which is now in the National Capitol) he cast five bronze copies. These are today on the grounds of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., of Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio; in Raleigh, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., and in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Mr. Hubard began to make shells for the famous Brooke gun at his foundry, and on Feb. 17, 1862, he passed on as the result of injuries received in an explosion.

After Mr. Hubard broke with his sponsor, the latter continued the "Hubard Gallery," using the name, prestige and the work of the young artist. After visits to other American cities, the gallery was removed to the British Isles, where advertisements thereafter referred to the successful tour of "The United States and the Canadas."

Capital Lunches To Aid Refugees

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The prosaic box lunch—the kind that goes to picnics and church socials—took on a bit of an air today.

The wives of Supreme Court Justices Black, Brandeis and Douglas were packing them. So was the wife of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, the wife of Solicitor General Biddle, and Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York.

It's all in the interests of charity. The boxes are to be auctioned off at an evening social for the benefit of the Spanish Refugee relief campaign.

Camp Fire Girls of U. S. Observe 28th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—A coast-to-coast celebration was held by the Camp Fire Girls of America March 9 in observance of the twenty-eighth anniversary of their organization. Congratulations were broadcast from Washington by Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, wife of the United States Senator from Michigan, who commended this year's special project for Camp Fire Girls—that of "Skillful Living."

Girls throughout the United States are carrying out special safety and health programs in a concerted effort to prevent accidents. Their motive is to enjoy the full usefulness of complex modern inventions without the blunders found to be hazards.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra cash showing friends outstanding All Occasion greeting card assortment; also Easter, Birthday Boxes. Up to 100% profit. Request money making plan. Pepperell Braiding Co., Dept. 6C-4, East Pepperell, Mass.

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4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

38 E. Pine St., Orlando, Florida

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Girl to share delightful studio apt; Southmoor House, Central Park. Call 6-7 evenings. Circle 6-0998.

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JUST OPENED NEWLY FURNISHED and decorated studios, private baths, kitchenettes, telephone, 252 West 105th (Broadway), N. Y. C. RIverside 9-9651.

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Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

JORDAN MARSH CO. An opportunity for a man who has had experience meeting people for retail sales position. Duties and pay discussed at interview. Excellent opportunity for promotion to supervising position which will pay salary and bonus. Car required. Apply Employment Dept. Wed. 10-11. See Mr. Murphy.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANIONABLE housekeeper cook, 11 a. m.-7:30 p. m.; sleep out. LaVerne, 39-19 47th St., Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y. Call day-evening.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW, 203 Lake Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.—Pleasant home, overlooking lake, for rest and study; permanent and transient guests; rooms with private and semi-private baths. Tel. Center Newton 5534.

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in The Auditorium, No. 250 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass., on April 1, 1940, at twelve o'clock noon. Its stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Saturday, March 16, 1940, until until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 2, 1940.
CHARLES B. GLEASON
Clerk, Boston Elevated Railway Company

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PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to rent part time; well located, Room 1739, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

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N. Y. C., 255 109th (Broadway) (10-A)—Large, single, high, airy, river view; running water; high-class building; $6-$7.

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N. Y. C.—Large single $5.50, double $7.00 (private housekeeping); sunshine; elevator; good transportation. 925 West End (105th). IRMA THOMPSON.

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Discount on all Silverware, Repairing, Replating. Old Silver bought. Anne Einsohn, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

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YOUNG man, Harvard law graduate, will accept any position with good prospects. Write Box J-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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HOUSEKEEPER, seamstress, experienced; whole or part time; refined, middle aged; business couple. CARLYLE, 237 E. 58th St., N. Y. C.

MAID, refined, colored; morning or afternoon; neat, excellent cook; references; Christian Scientist preferred. AU. 3-1923. Write Box L-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOPRANO soloist and teacher of voice wishes a position in Christian Science church, in or near New York City. Write Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

INTELLIGENT, rapid typist with insurance experience will serve in any capacity. NETTIE E. BLOOM, 828 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Improve Your English Knowing that you are right imparts confidence. Spring Classes: Effective English, Conversation, Writing; start March 25. 10 lessons: $6.00, $7.50. Ask for Booklet. Phone Kenmore 3961 (9-1), or write
STUDIO OF ENGLISH
603 Boylston Street, Boston

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BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
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ENGLAND

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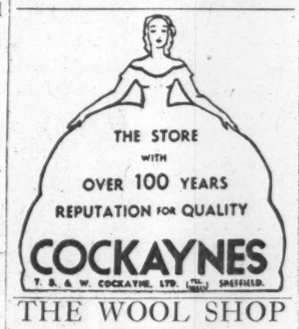

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Sunbonnet Sue

Early Robin Finds a Home

A Story for Children

The sun was so warm that all the snow had begun to melt, and Timothy Chatter-Elf thought that spring had come. It was too warm to use his birch bark skis or the skates the fairies had given him. It was so warm that his mother had let him go out with only three of his six thistle-down sweaters on.

He looked around him and thought how nice it would be to see the green grass again, after all the snow had melted. Just then he heard a chirrupy sort of song coming from the hemlock tree above his head. That was not Blue Jay. Blue Jay was a very fine bird, but he did not have an especially beautiful singing voice.

Timothy looked hard at the hemlock tree. Then he saw a flash of reddish orange. "A robin!" he cried out loud. "A robin already!"

"Yes, here I am—hello," called out the robin from his branch.

"Aren't you back from the South a bit early?" asked Timothy.

"Alas, yes," said the robin sadly. "I didn't expect to see so much snow still on the ground. And my last year's nest that I left in the crotch of a maple tree across the brook, is full of snow, so how can I use it? Where shall I sleep?"

Timothy had never thought of anyone not having a place to sleep.

"But you must have somewhere to sleep," he said quickly. "Let me think a bit."

When Timothy began to think, he knew that there was just one thing to do.

"Come with me into the tunnels under the hemlock tree," he said to the robin. "That is where all the Chatter-Elves spend the winter. My mother will surely find a place where you can stay until the snow melts from your nest."

The robin was very grateful, and followed Timothy down into his tunnel, which the fireflies kept lighted so that all the Chatter-Elves could see.

"I've slept in bushes, I've slept in trees,
But never in tunnels such as these!"

chirped Robin as they went along.

Timothy's mother was very glad to fix some soft grass for Robin to sleep on, and she invited him to stay with them as long as he liked.

One morning Robin said to Timothy, "You are all so kind to me that I don't want to seem ungrateful. But it is so very warm in these tunnels. I like colder weather. I think I shall just fly over today and see if the snow has melted out of my nest. Would you like to come with me?"

"Yes, indeed," said Timothy, who always loved to take a ride. "And I have an idea. We'll ask my father if we can take his snow shovel along. Perhaps I could shovel the snow out of your nest if there is any left there now."

So off they hurried to find Timothy's father and borrow the shovel.

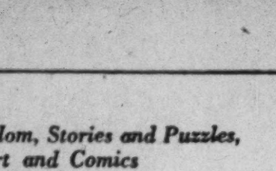
Did You Ever Wonder

How Pectin Helps Make Jelly Jell?

Jelly-making is not an art of great antiquity. The earliest printed account we have of the making of jelly was published in the latter part of the 18th century.

The earliest jellies were made without the aid of artificial pectin, and, indeed, without even a knowledge that pectin is the agent which causes the jellying of fruit extracts. Jelly-making success or failure in those days depended on the amount of natural pectin in the fruits from which the jelly was being made.

The term pectin is from a Greek word meaning "coagulum," or that which causes a substance to coagulate into a dense mass. It was first extracted in 1825 from vegetable roots. Pectin is a plant substance found in the cell wall



PECTIN CAN BE EXTRACTED FROM FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ROOTS, SEED KERNELS, STALKS, TWIGS, LEAVES, BUDS, AND EVEN FROM CORK.—

of plant tissue. It acts as a cementing material between the cells and maintains the rigidity of the plant structure. A complex carbohydrate, pectin has some of the qualities of gums, starch, and cellulose, and can be used in making glues and mucilage.

Commercial pectin is obtained chiefly from citrus and apple waste materials. Much of it is made from pomace, the substance of apples crushed as in a cider press. Pectin is prepared as a syrup, a powder, and as a thin film.

Too little pectin causes jelly failure, while too much causes premature jellying and tough jellies. Some fruits may have enough pectin but it may exist in insoluble forms and so fail to aid in jellying.

Fruits deficient in soluble pectin may be made to jell in two ways; one, by the addition of the juice of another fruit high in pectin; or, two, by the use of a commercial pectin product. The first method is inexpensive, but it is difficult to be sure of correct proportions and the added fruit may change the flavor of the jelly. The second method produces quite dependable results if the proportions and directions given in the recipe are followed with care. More jelly is obtained from a given quantity of fruit by the commercial pectin method because the period of boiling is much shorter and less juice evaporates during the jelly-making.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Anecdote

Switch the Frame

Dante Rossetti, poet and painter, once showed James McNeil Whistler, the artist, a sketch and asked his opinion of it.

"It has good points," said Whistler, "finish it!"

Later, when he inquired how the sketch was progressing, Rossetti replied, "All right; I've ordered a beautiful frame for it." In due time the canvas appeared in the drawing room of Rossetti's Chelsea home, very handsomely framed. When Whistler saw it he remarked that nothing further had been done to the picture.

"No," replied Rossetti, and, hesitating, admitted, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject, if you'd like to hear it." He recited a few lines and as the recitation ended, Whistler drolly remarked, "take out the picture and frame the sonnet."

A Verse for Today . . .

The way of the LORD *is strength to the upright: but destruction shall be to the workers of iniquity.*—PROV. 10:29

Mountain Sheep, Switzerland

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savory, London

A scene above Wengen, in the Bernese Oberland

Where Would You Find—

1. The Rio Grande?
2. The Arnold Arboretum?
3. The ancestral home of the Lee family?
4. Chateau D'If?
5. The state which grows the largest rice crop?
6. The Brig o'Doon?
7. Fruitlands?
8. A monsoon?
9. The highest mountain peak on the North American continent?
10. The Maritime Provinces?

(Answers appear on this page)

Judging Merits

We ought not to judge of men's merits by their qualifications, but by the use they make of them.—Charron.

Daily Quotation

A MERELY fallen enemy may rise again; but the reconciled one is truly vanquished.—SCHILLER.

Political Maxims

The unbought loyalty of men is the cheap defense of nations.—Burke.

The first man who ruined the Roman people was he who gave them treats and gratuities.—Plutarch.

'Tis easier to drag a rock from the bottom of the sea than the sentiments of right from the hearts of the people.—Daniel Webster.

When crows are the guides of a people they lead the carcasses to the dogs.—Egyptian.

The State that strives for liberty, though foiled, deserves at least applause for her attempt.—Cowper.

In Lighter Vein

Raisins for Spots

The landlady brought in a plateful of extremely thin slices of bread and butter, which dismayed her hungry boarders.

"Did you cut these, Mrs. Brown?" said one.

"Yes. I cut them!" came the stern reply.

"Oh!" went on the boarder. "All right. I'll shuffle and deal!"—Kentish Mercury.

Not Guilty

After a young lawyer had talked nearly two hours to a jury who grew more and more restless, his opponent in the case, a grizzled old veteran of the legal cockpit, rose, smiled sweetly at the judge and jurymen, and said:

"Your Honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just concluded, and will submit the case without argument."—Montreal Star.

A Father Is Not Without Honor

Somebody once remarked to Grimm that his children must be the happiest in the world since they lived in the midst of fairy tales.

Grimm replied by telling how one day his son was told by a friend that his father had written the famous fairy stories.

The boy would not believe it, and ran to his father saying, "They say you wrote those fairy stories; surely you never invented such silly rubbish?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

We Thought They Were Peas!

Norah, who kept a small fruit stand in Dublin, was displaying a few watermelons. An American visitor, trying to tease her, picked up one and said, "These are very small green apples you grow over here. In America we have them twice that size."

Norah looked the visitor over from head to foot, then, with pity in her voice, exclaimed, "Oh, sir, ye must be a sthranger in Oirland, and know virry little about the fruit of our counthry, whin ye can't tell apples from gooseberries!"

Maclean's, Canada

"Haven't you noticed that the other operators say 'Number please,' instead of 'Well, what do YOU want'?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'As the Twig Is Bent'

Williamsburg, Kan.

A teacher in a country school near here was not content with restricting herself to the regular duties for which she was hired, but devoted extra time and effort to the cause of making good citizens among her pupils. For this purpose she organized the pupils into a "Good Citizen Club," which holds meetings once a month, after the last recess.

The club meetings are opened with the flag salute, and the programs and papers stress good manners and parliamentary law and other things which have to do with the making of good citizens and the kind of neighbors which a community would like to have as residents.

Many of the parents of the pupils have become so interested that they beg to be allowed to attend the programs, and the improvement in the general tone of the community has been noticeable.

This teacher is not only working for the education of her pupils for the present but is looking forward to an enduring foundation for their wider usefulness as citizens of the world.

Now Is the Time

Why wilt thou defer thy good purpose from day to day? Arise and begin this very instant, and say: "Now is the time to be doing, now is the time to be striving, now is the fit time to amend myself."—Thomas á Kempis.

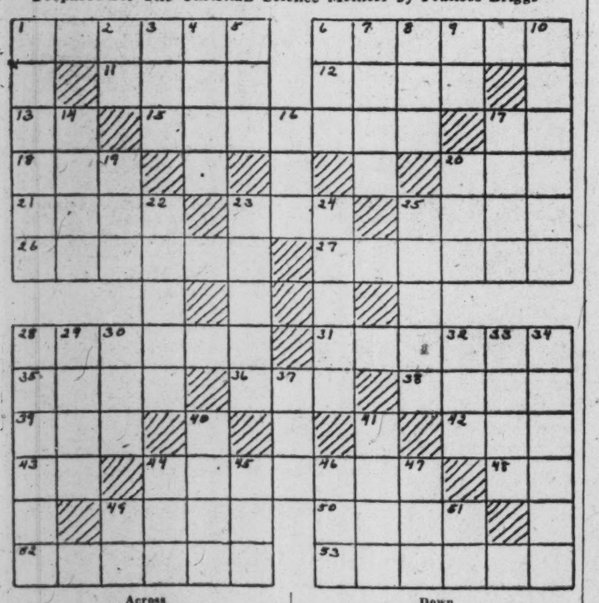
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It rises in San Juan County, Colorado, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico. It is 1800 miles long.
2. One of the largest tree and shrub reservations in the U. S. It belongs to Harvard University and is situated outside of Boston, Mass.; area 223 acres.
3. Stratford, in Westmoreland County, Va.
4. A fort built by Francis I as a protection for Marseilles, France.
5. Louisiana; over 19,000,000 bushels.
6. A stone bridge near Ayr, Scotland, immortalized by Burns.
7. A farmhouse of Bronson Alcott, father of Louisa, near Harvard, Mass.; scene of an experiment in simple living.
8. A wind that blows steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific; in the summer from the southwest.
9. Mt. McKinley in Alaska; 20,300 feet.
10. The eastern provinces of Canada: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Old Black Joe"?
8—What is a volcanic peak of northern California?
11—Where is Chiclayo?
12—What are used as lubricants and illuminants?
13—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
15—What town in Arizona is opposite Mexican town of same name?
17—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
18—A little pinch or bite is what?
20—Where is Augsberg (abbr.)?
21—What crustacean usually moves sideways?
23—What is a commune of France?
25—Who was Abraham's wife?
26—What was first name of author of "The Man Without a Country?"
27—Who was head of a Benjamite family (Gen. 46:21)?
28—What king conspired against King Nadab (I Kings 15:27)?
31—Moses led Israelites in what?
35—What was name of Jason's ship?
36—What is frozen water?
38—A roster is what?
39—What is a long narrow inlet?
42—What fish has pikelike body?
43—Symbol for natrium is what?
44—What is a town of South Carolina?
48—Heliogram (abbr.).
49—Talipot palm is what?
50—What is a fish-eating diving bird?
52—What was a chief city of ancient Egypt?
53—What is a city of Oklahoma?

Down

1—Where is Mulhouse?
2—Pyrenees separate what country from 1 Down (abbr.)?
3—What number of Downing Street often figures in the news?
4—Who was Greek god of love?
5—Would a Khilis be a man, dog, or rug?
6—What silver coin would you spend in 11 Across?
7—Who was the Bethelite who rebuilt Jericho (I Kings 16:34)?
8—What is an island off eastern coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
9—Steamship (abbr.).
10—Who was eldest son of 7 Down?
14—A warrin is a bird, tree, or boat—which?
16—High mountain is what?
17—What do you call a fairylike or elflike creature?
19—Would a yarke have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
20—Hiatus is what?
22—Who sings role of Cesare Angelotti in "La Tosca"?
23—Who was father of Shaphat (I Chron. 27:29)?
24—How many kittens lost their mittens?
25—What do you call the trail of a wild animal?
28—What is a town of Vermont on Connecticut River?
29—What is an air, melody, or tune?
30—What is a Turkish title of respect?
32—According to the fable, what animal kept ox from the hay?
33—What State is west of Colorado?
34—Who was one of greatest of Assyrian kings?
37—What is a fez?
40—French Revolutionists wore, rode, or read a carmagnole—which?
41—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
44—Young bear is what?
45—Illinois is south of what State (abbr.)?
46—What old measure of length is now little used?
47—Female of swine is what?
48—Exist.
51—Book of Titus is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

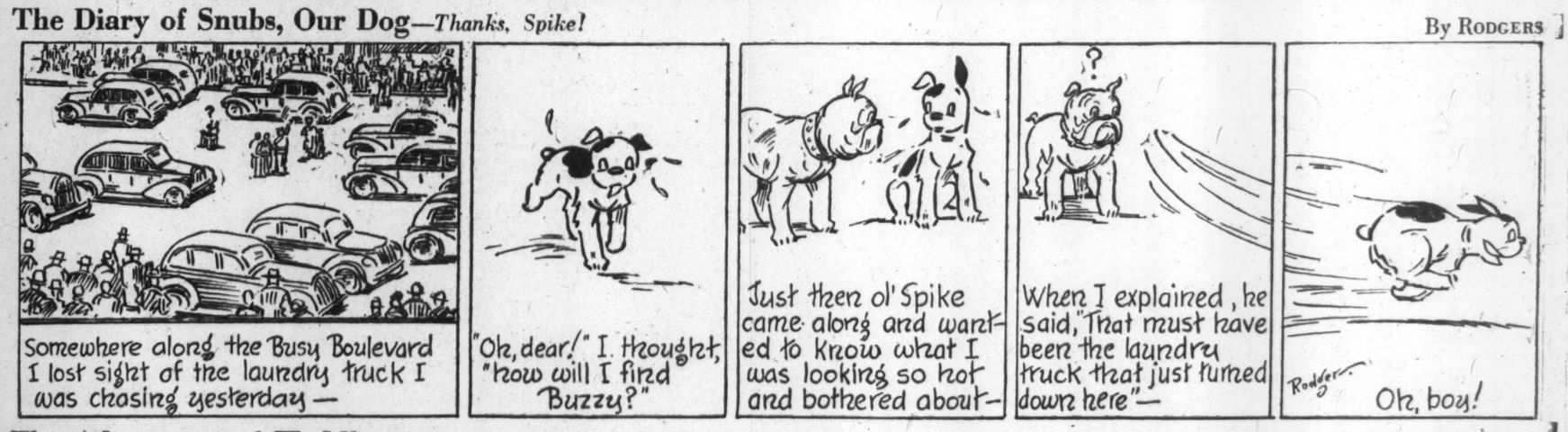
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Muddy Day Economy*

By LE PELLEY

MUD—!! EVERYWHERE MUD !!
...AND I'M NOT SUPPOSED TO GET INTO IT..
NEITHER AM I..
THERE'S NO HOPE FOR US, I GUESS....
IT MEANS A BATH..!
YES.. I ONLY HOPE SKIDMORE ISN'T...
MERF..
KEEP QUIET, WILL YOU?...OR THERE'LL HAVE TO BE TWO BATHS—!!
G-R-R-R

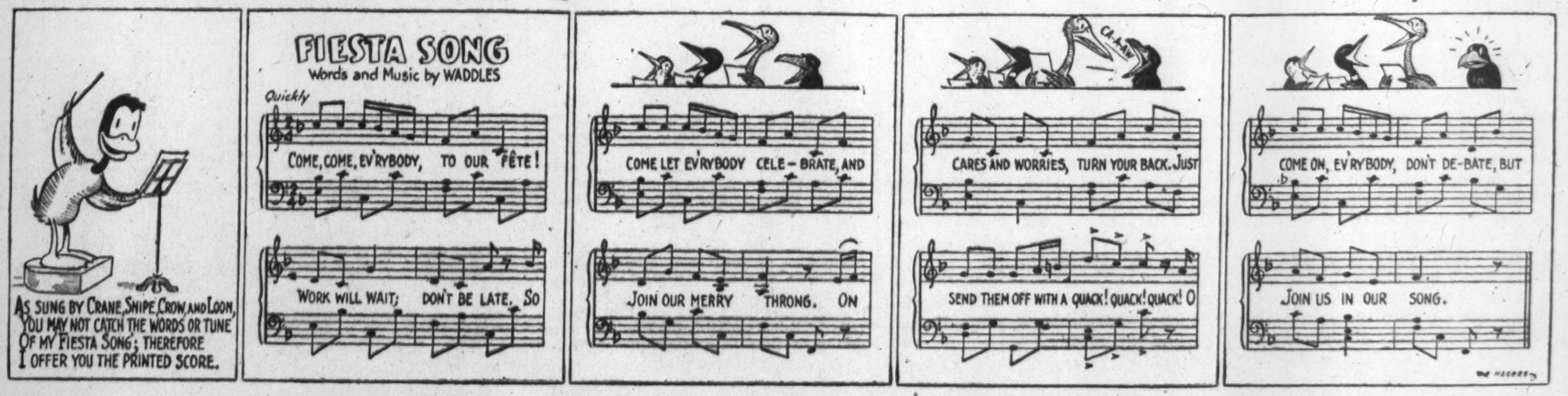
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks, Spike!*

By RODGERS


Somewhere along the Busy Boulevard I lost sight of the laundry truck I was chasing yesterday—
"Oh, dear!" I thought, "how will I find Buzzy?"
Just then ol' Spike came along and wanted to know what I was looking so hot and bothered about—
When I explained, he said, "That must have been the laundry truck that just turned down here"—
Oh, boy!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Everybody Sings!*

By THE HAGERS


AS SUNG BY CRANE, SNIPE, CROW AND LOON, YOU MAY NOT CATCH THE WORDS OR TUNE OF MY FIESTA SONG; THEREFORE I OFFER YOU THE PRINTED SCORE.
FIESTA SONG
Words and Music by WADDLES
Quickly
COME, COME, EV'RYBODY, TO OUR FÊTE!
WORK WILL WAIT; DON'T BE LATE. SO
COME LET EV'RYBODY CELE-BRATE, AND
JOIN OUR MERRY THRONG. ON
CARES AND WORRIES, TURN YOUR BACK. JUST
SEND THEM OFF WITH A QUACK! QUACK! QUACK! O
COME ON, EV'RYBODY, DON'T DE-BATE, BUT
JOIN US IN OUR SONG.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is Economy Farm-Blocked?

The sages who kept their fingers crossed when the House of Representatives struck out $66,000,000 from the budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture may now say, "I told you so." For the Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended, with strong likelihood of acceptance by the Senate, that the total be raised again to $309,000,000 more than the House approved.

And it will take more than the self-congratulations of the wiseacres to save these millions to the Treasury, where they are needed to reduce deficits and debts. The Senate committee proposes to add $212,000,000 for farm "parity" payments on major crops and $85,000,000 for purchase and disposal of surpluses of other farm products. This is slightly less than was appropriated for the same purpose last year, but would carry the total of the agriculture supply measure to $922,864,668. In addition, $100,000,000 would be borrowed from the RFC for parity payments, making it for practical purposes more than a billion-dollar bill.

Restoration of the $25,000,000 which was budgeted for the program of encouraging farm ownership in place of farm tenancy is defensible. And it may well be that even parity payments must be tapered off, as by reduction to half of last year's figure, rather than discontinued overnight. But the reasons why they are being pushed with full vigor smack more of politics than of economics.

Farm prices in general are now well ahead of where they stood last year and still further ahead of their position when the price parity theory was adopted in the AAA. With wheat at more than $1 a bushel, corn above 50 cents, and cattle near $13, the farmer is not badly off, even though hogs are down to $5.50 and cotton may stay a long time around 11 cents. These prices are materially less than parity in most instances, but that amounts to saying that they are not up to the peak of their relationship with industrial prices for the last forty years.

There is a great deal of artificiality in the calculation of these parity prices. The important thing, as has frequently been pointed out, is that the ratio between farm prices and industrial prices should facilitate the greatest possible interchange of goods between country and city. Right now it is possible that the encouragement to business and employment from a prospect of lower taxes might return more benefit to the farmer through urban markets than the $297,000,000 proposed to be added to the farm bill.

The great pressure for heavy farm subsidies comes from the fact that this is a congressional and presidential election year. Republicans, with all their insistence on economy, have dared fall little if any short of the ostensible generosity of Administration Democrats. The situation illustrates clearly that a nation-wide farm pressure group can be and is as dangerous to the well-being of the country at large as was the iniquitous tariff lobby of a few decades ago.

If the national economy is to be kept in balance and if the Treasury is to be kept at all sound, the farm bloc must be held in check just like any other bloc by an aroused regard for the national welfare.

Population in Flux

"The call of the city, and of the big city, to all classes of the community the world over is loud and compelling; it represents a tide of forces likely to be difficult either to dam or direct." Thus wrote the members of a British Royal Commission who completed their inquiries into the "distribution of the industrial population" in Britain a week or two before the war began.

Before the report of the Commission was ready for the printers, the war had already come. Within a week it seemed that much of the situation they were describing had been radically altered. The drift to London which had seemed to its members so socially menacing stopped dead, and the tide flowed torrentially the other way.

In their report they were recommending decentralization and dispersal, and these movements began instantly with the evacuation of children and the removal of thousands of businesses to the provinces. The report was to urge the removal of many Government departments away from London—the removal has already in part taken place.

Though the situation which the Commission faced has changed, the need for its report and its advice remains; and perhaps all the more so in view of the future necessity of planning the location of population after wartime dispersal. Some of the lopsidedness of urban growth may be corrected during the period of flux.

A highly authoritative minority recommended a new Government department with far-reaching powers to control and guide industrial development nationally. But all agreed that a modern industrial country with changing or expanding industries cannot tolerate that those vast growths, so vitally affecting the welfare of the people, should be allowed to continue haphazard and without prevision and direction. That judgment for Britain at the end of the war will be of special and critical urgency.

Where a Start Can Be Made

If proof were needed that important reforms in Boston's city government are desirable, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's forecast of an all-time high real estate tax rate of $41.50 surely supplies it. Only 45 cents in the rate represents increases in snow removal expense.

City administrations have sometimes shown a tendency to look to the Commonwealth for needed money—but this would have to come from added taxation and would merely serve to conceal the defects of Boston's archaic city machinery.

The solution lies in correcting the conditions which cause Boston's government to rank as one of the most expensive in America. For example, the Appropriations Committee of the City Council could recommend—contrary to forecasts at City Hall—substantial reductions in the Mayor's 1940 budget, and urge needed reforms. There is no lack of suggestions for economy.

Hollywood Horizons

In a year that begins by giving some justification for Hollywood's contention that "motion pictures are your best entertainment," two films compel notice as much by their implications as by their artistic worth. They are "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," and "Grapes of Wrath." These stand out among other major offerings because the adaptations of the Robert E. Sherwood historical drama and of the John Steinbeck novel have an important common denominator.

Each in its own way amply demonstrates that the studios of Hollywood possess talent to produce pictures which make their appeal by disregarding rather than by utilizing the popular movie clichés. It is up to the producers to decide into what channels they will pour their millions—into backwaters of hackneyed themes, worn-out situations, and immature plots or into fresh currents of believable human situations and timely subjects.

Obviously, the film public's taste would soon sour on a steady diet of "The Grapes of Wrath." But if at the motion picture's semi-centennial year, the American cinema is ready for long trousers, then it is ready for the responsibility that goes with them. At this date, the American scene—probably as rich a lode for scenario treasure as one could imagine—has scarcely been mined at all.

How great is the need for truly adult films? How eagerly will the public respond to them? How far may experimentation go? At least a partial answer to these questions will be audible in the jingle of change machines at box offices wherever the Sherwood and Steinbeck movies may play. Already, "Grapes of Wrath" begins to look like a profitable venture.

Pharmaceutics in Eclipse?

What product has the largest American output of any sold by drug-stores in the United States? You'd be surprised! It's waxed paper. Something over $53,000,000 worth of it is manufactured annually, reveals the American Druggist, quoting Department of Commerce figures.

Paper, indeed, predominates in the "drug" business. Next in order of production with wholesale values of from $48,000,000 down to $10,000,000 are: envelopes, watches, dentifrice, toilet paper, typewriters, juvenile magazines, wall paper, fiction, fountain pens, greeting cards, creams other than shaving cream, pencils, golf equipment, electric clocks, face powder, napkins, fishing tackle, paper tablets, and packaged stationery. After these come such miscellany as alarm clocks, electric irons, facial tissue, perfume, electric toasters, billfolds and wallets, hot water bottles, and rubber gloves. And this takes no account of sodas, sandwiches, and postage stamps.

And what about drugs, you ask? Oh, you can probably get them at an old-fashioned apothecary's shop—if you can find one in town.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Who Is to Blame?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with much interest the section reserved to what "Our Readers Say." But now and then one comes across a letter presenting an opinion with which one cannot agree. I refer to the letter titled "America and the War." I am not trying to contest the comments made on America's neutrality, but rather, the efforts of the writer to blame the democracies or the statesmen of various European democracies for the present plight of the world. While no one is free from blame in any conflict, it is inconceivable to indulge in such retrospection of past blunders when the times call for courage, action and cooperation, and not condemnation of those who are trying valiantly to mend not only their own mistakes but the mistakes of the whole world. And that might include America's mistakes.

If, for example, the World War be considered direct cause of the present conflict, it is only natural to ask what caused the World War, and so we might follow indefinitely the thread of material events down the centuries and find that they are all related to one another like the links of an unbroken chain.

As far as the European democracies are concerned, only one thing counts: they know they are fighting evil forces which are like devastating weeds that cannot be allowed to spread if justice and right must prevail as they always have in the past, and always will in the future, and so they must look forward, not backward.

(MISS) YVONNE FLORET

Balboa, Calif.

"Charity Begins—"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am always much interested to read the people's editorials as expressed in the letter columns of The Christian Science Monitor. But there is one plaint, oft repeated by your subscribers, which has me baffled.

Sometimes it starts off intoned like this: "I am much more disturbed about the welfare of the American people than I am about refugees, or Finns, or the people in any foreign country. In America there are thousands less employed in January than in December."

Up to a certain point I can listen, and even agree that charity begins at home. But what I should like to ask those who seem to rationalize their way out of assisting or taking any responsibility in alleviating suffering abroad by citing local distress is: What are these persons personally doing about the "unemployed in America, the hungry, the underfed"?

It is true that one-third of the United States is underfed. It does need to "clean up its own back yard," badly. But those who comfort themselves with this excuse, what are they actually doing to make America a better place to live in, while the good Samaritans bind up the wounded, while Hoover works tirelessly for Finnish relief?

Furthermore, because charity begins at home—does it need to end there?

Lexington, Mass. B. G.

Bible Study

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am humbly grateful for your news item headed "High School Bible Study Club Founded by the Students." These young students of the Hoover High School in San Diego, California, are trail-blazers. They say in effect, "We want more applied Christianity in everyday life, including business and politics; and we want it straight from authentic source material, not colored by the denominational views and prejudices of our elders." May their cause prosper and their tribe increase from coast to coast in the United States and throughout the world!

New York G. v. W.

The Lightning Rod

"Sap's Started!"

Snappy, cold, starlit nights. Warm, tangy, blue-sky days. High fleecy, cumulus clouds sailing joyously across the heaven-ocean. Bluebirds and peewees calling from the apple orchard. Rivulets of melted snow running around the yard and down the slope to the chuckling and hilarious brook at the foot of the garden.

Up in the sugar "bush" at the top of the hillside pasture, billowing waves of steam roll out the door of the old, sagging-roofed weather-beaten sugar house. From the field-rock chimney, spirals of gray-blue smoke curl upward among the bare branches of the friendly, sturdy, rough-barked maples. Voices of happy children, a dog's exciting barking. Even Cleopatra, the favorite cat, has waked up, and now lies on the window sill in the sun. She seems to say in her imperturbable dignity, "Why all this excitement? It's just another sugar season."

But on the farm, the cry, "Sap's started!" meant a time of joyous activity. A generation ago, before modern ingenuity devised ways and means of making the work easier and guaranteeing a uniform product, the whole family turned to at the harvest. Today there are long pipe-lines to bring the sap to the huge evaporating pan, covered metal buckets, complicated thermometers, and density testers. In those days, men and women had to use their judgment, and certain farmers were more than locally famous for their ability to make superb sirup and sugar. As with so many processes of yesterday, we can say, "Not so efficient, but more picturesque!"

* * *

Father had his spouts all in and buckets hung in time for the first big "run." John, the hired man, would hitch Buck and Broad, the red oxen, to the long sled and carry the washed and clean wooden buckets to the grove. He and Father bored the holes; we children hung the buckets. Shep, the farm collie, investigated piles of brush for a possible rabbit or partridge. He could never catch a rabbit, but he never lost his zest. When a partridge flew up with a sudden, deafening whir-r-r, Shep was more surprised than the bird.

When the sap started running, it became a real contest between man and nature. John hauled in barrel after barrel of the sweet sap. The fire under the long pan was kept going day and night. Father was tremendously proud of his ability to make the finest maple sugar. "Never let it stop boiling!" he would say. "And never hold sap more than twelve hours!"

John and Father took turns sleeping in the sap house. Occasionally we children would be allowed to stay a night, sleeping in the bunks at one end. The picture is still vivid of the intense blackness of the night, the red, crackling fire, the rolls of steam. One still smells the aroma of the boiling sap.

* * *

When a "run" was ready to be finished off, it was taken from the big pan and finished in a kettle over another, smaller fire. Looking back, I can see that Father always wanted Mother there for the finishing off. It had to be just right. Father would be excited, but Mother just smiled as she raised a big wooden spoonful and watched it drip. One wonders! Was Mother responsible for that sirup which so many people wanted? And for which Father had such a reputation!

On a Saturday evening, we invited in our school friends from the surrounding farms and the village. Then we had a "sugarin' off." A kettle of sirup was boiled down to just the right consistency. Dishes of hard-packed snow were ready, and the sirup poured over the snow. As it became semisolid we wound up the sticky confection on sticks. No candy could equal its flavor.

The sugaring season was a period of hard work, but with it was good fellowship and genuine fun. One had to keep ahead of nature, and sometimes she seemed to delight in sending prodigal quantities of sap. From morning until late in the evening, Buck and Broad drew the stone boat with its big barrel among the trees. The sap changed from water to sirup or sugar, and still one hustled to keep ahead of the flow. Then perhaps there would come a cold day or two and the run would cease, giving us a chance to catch up. And the gallon cans of the finished product increased in number.

At last would come a series of warm, earth-stirring days. The sap would change in flavor. Father would taste a cupful as we all stood around. He would look at the sky, the melting snow, and out through the sugar bush. Then would come the announcement, "The run's over for this year. No use putting up a poor product, and the trees need the rest of the sap." The sugar season was over.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Down the Middle of the Road

Washington Revisited

By Erwin D. Canham

Certain changes in the national political situation are obvious to one who left Washington in mid-December and has just now got back for a day or two.

The most notable new factor, of course, is the resurgence of President Roosevelt's strength within his own party. In December, the general opinion was that the President would not try for a third term, and that if he did his chances even for the nomination were possibly open to question.

Now, it is just as firmly believed that the President has the "refusal" of a nomination if he wants it. The causes of the change are not at all complicated. The largest units within the Democratic Party are the great State and city machines; the local bosses approach Presidential politics on a very realistic basis—they want their party to stay in office so they will continue to get patronage, and they want the 1940 candidate to be the best vote-getter.

Arguments based on the anti-third term precedent mean precisely nothing to them. And, surveying the whole field, the local bosses are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is the best vote-getter. Thus he seems likely, if he wants them, to have the massive delegations of such States as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and so on down through an impressive list. Some observers are convinced that the President already has a majority of the Democratic delegations in his pocket.

* * *

This does not mean, however, that Mr. Roosevelt is going to be the nominee. He may seek to swing his strength to another. But if he does not wish to run himself, the local bosses, not particularly devoted to him, will doubtless apply their criterion to another: Who is the next best vote-getter? And in that event, talk is still centered on Cordell Hull. Senator Burton K. Wheeler and Paul V. McNutt are not altogether out of the picture, either. And they are strongly in the running for the Vice-Presidential nomination, if they want it, although the President's favorite is Robert H. Jackson, the Solicitor-General.

Most experienced observers with whom I talked felt that probably the President would decline the third-term nomination, but would not do so at least until the interval between the Republican National Convention in June and the Democratic meeting in July.

Authoritative Republicans were frank to confess that Mr. Roosevelt would be their most formidable opponent. As to their own candidate, there uncertainty is redoubled. Much depends on the outcome of the Wisconsin popular primary. If Thomas E. Dewey fails to outrun Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg in that vote, then the New Yorker's prospects will be slim. He is rather an unknown quantity with GOP politicians in Washington, and has already evoked much personal criticism from the newspaper correspondents—a real handicap which could, of course, be overcome. Thus Mr. Dewey's chances are hanging in the balance. So, in a way, are those of Senator Vandenberg who will be backed into a position of inferiority if the Dewey ticket decisively defeats his in Wisconsin.

Senator Robert A. Taft is in a less vulnerable position; not being entered in Wisconsin, he will have to encounter the victor from that State later on. He has the advantage of safety, but the disadvantage that either the Dewey or Vandenberg ticket may spurt past him as a result of the Wisconsin vote.

* * *

There are persistent reports that Herbert Hoover is more friendly to Senator Vandenberg than to any of the other candidates. He is even said to have given the Michigan man a helpful boost for the Wisconsin primary. He is, of course, not unalterably opposed to the two other leading candidates but is believed to agree with some of the currently heard criticisms of Mr. Dewey.

Despite the uncertainties, Republicans in Washington are confident, and although the third term riddle has been one of their greatest assets, it is beginning to wear out their patience, too. They will feel happier when one of their three chief hopefuls begins to outrun the others. Nor is it to be excluded that one of the dark horses will pull ahead. But, when all is said, the greatest recent political fact is the rallying of the Hagues, Kellys, Nashes, Tammanys, and Pendergasts to the Roosevelt banner. It is not flattering to the President or his principles, but it is practical politics.

Mirror of World Opinion

Not Chance But Surety

Those who pay their respects to chance may mourn with Job, "Oh that I were, as in the months past . . . as I was in the days of my youth." The Christian does not look back with yearning to his youth; the future for him holds promise.

There are some who may shrink from the gone years because of the sins which rise up to confront. The Christian is not afraid of past misdeeds. Instead, he says, with Paul, who must have remembered the martyred Stephen's face, "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before I press toward the high mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

The Christian places no value upon toasts made to his success. He knows that success is sure and that some day he shall see Him face to face who is now beheld "through a glass darkly."—*Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal-Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

"We Are All Refugees"

By Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow

From an address delivered over Radio Station WMEX, Boston

All told 65,404 German immigrants came to the United States in the six and a half years between July 1, 1932, and December, 1938, and 22,362 aliens left America for Germany; so the net increase in German population during that period was only 43,000, about 6,600 a year.

Some people think that all the refugees are Jews. The reports state clearly that about one-third of the refugees from Germany were Christians. Many are regarded by the Nazi regime as Jews if they have only 25 per cent Jewish blood, as if blood can ever racially be thus measured. Now let us see what has been the effect upon the United States.

Every refugee at once becomes a consumer, thus increasing the potential output of the American manufacturer, who is thus providing further opportunities for American labor. Only about one-third of the refugees are potential wage earners, the rest being children and women. It is well known that newcomers have brought new enterprises into our country, also experts in the fur trade, in the leather bag industry, in the shoe business, in the furniture industry, in the silk and garment trade. Many left Germany during the early years of Hitler and were able to bring to this country capital with which they have built new factories employing American labor. Formerly, harmonicas and accordions, various types of pins and tacks, different instruments were all purchaseable only in Germany. Now these are American made.

There has been virtually no displacement of any native American worker by the influx of new immigrants. The reverse has been true. Wider opportunities have been afforded to entrepreneurs and laborers.

* * *

A book has been issued by the Oxford University Press and written by Harold Fields, executive director of the National League for American Citizenship, titled "The Refugee in the United States." This authoritative and scientific study establishes beyond all doubt, as is manifest from the charts, statistics, carefully sifted data and academic reports, that the immigrant has by no means been a drawback to America. Mr. Fields closes his significant study with the following cogent paragraph:

"The United States is richer because of these refugees here; regardless of economic considerations, their contributions have fully justified their admission. In developing any policy toward the refugee, economic factors should be a check, but not a bar; the social humane factors are the primary ones to give heed to."

Mr. Fields' thorough research is based on a study of refugees of various nationalities—Russians, Germans, Ukrainians, Greeks, Armenians, and other minor groups. It is truly remarkable to see with what a great spirit of Christian charity and American generosity the refugee is being made welcome in our midst.

This is contrary to the opinion of some who have threatened that an influx of refugees would start a forest fire of racial hatred, notably anti-Semitism. Thank God for America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, which in accordance with its best traditions has extended a ready welcome to the hounded and maligned, the impoverished and the downtrodden. And those of us who have seen the refugees enter our happy land will testify that these men, women, and children come humbled and thankful for the mere privilege of living and breathing the free air of America and treading on its sacred soil which has given them sanctuary.

* * *

Some people with limited economic knowledge used to say that unemployment in America, due to a severe depression, would make impossible the absorption of thousands of new arrivals. In fact, the opposite appears to be true—that America's depression and unemployment were in large measure due to America's lack of immigration. Many believe America's happiest economic period was from the 90's of the last century to the time of the World War and that period synchronized with the largest stream of immigration known to American history. New fields were cultivated; new factories were built, new stores were opened, new dwellings were established, new schools were erected. Cities grew fabulously, the land flourished; the country boomed.

There was prosperity in America and what is more important, men and women of different races and creeds learned to love and admire each other and respect each other's talents and gifts for the greater good of all America. Through mutual co-operation, America has become the happiest land and the strongest nation.

America by providing a home for the refugee demonstrates to the world that its heart and mind are sound and that the old ideals and traditions are still a living force among the people. America was built by refugees. We are all refugees. The Puritans of the seventeenth century fled from England because they sought religious liberty; similarly the Spanish and Portugese Jews of the same period fled from the fires of the Inquisition; the eighteenth and particularly, the nineteenth century tell a heroic story of Poles and Germans and Irish seeking liberty and fleeing from despotism; the end of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries again reveal Russians, both Jewish and Gentile, and many other Balkan and Mediterranean groups seeking liberty and opportunity. The present German refugees are, therefore, following a great and honored tradition when they turn to America for human happiness and freedom.

Bird in the City

Down through the pathways of the air
He flies, this lovely day in spring.
What chart, what watching star
Guides him each year
And brings him here to me,
To this small tree,
This city garden hemmed by stone?
He came alone,
And now upon the bough he folds his wings. . . .
And sings.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN